OCTOBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Central Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the Principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,439—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1888.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

OUTLER. PALMER & CO'S WHISKIES.

OLD. MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the corners, and try one or other of the brands.

Fine Old Tinted Gl ss and Special Reserve, "Heart Depth Whisky"—Rs. 18 to Rs. 22 per dozen. "Needle Johnnie"—Rs. 16 per dozen. "Glenlivet"—Rs. 16 per dozen. "Cluber Palmer's Finest Irish"—Rs. 16 per dozen.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—all of ours.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in the *second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	For.
R.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards ..	19th Oct.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell.....	26th ,,
R.L.	ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ,,
R.L.	ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. R. Andrews...	16th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell.....	23rd ,,
*	HYDASPES	2994	600	S. Bacon	30th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
R.L.	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
R.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	28th ,,

1889.

†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
R.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th ,,
R.L.	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

The steamers marked R. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or or about.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	25th Oct.
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie ...	8th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
SUTLEJ	4203	600	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	.....20th Oct.	10th Dec. 1888.
R. RUBATTINO ..	5,000	800	.....10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO ...	..	on the 27th October, 1888.
STURA...	.. ..	,, 17th Nov. ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Oct., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE...	L. Lemessich..	4,600	650	to sail on 9th Nov.
ELEKTRA.....	P. Mersa.....	4,200	600	9th Dec.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
ELEKTRA.....	P. Mersa.....	4,200	600	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
If sufficient inducement offers.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL..	W. Boulton.....	4,100	500	11th Nov.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers, having accommodation for four passengers each at reduced fares, Cabins on deck, forward of Engines, will sail as follows :—

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill.....	3,600	400	22nd Oct.
WORSLEY HALL.	J. Verrill.....	3,500	400	30th ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe.....	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0 ,,
Pekoe Souchong...	,,	1	0	0 ,,
Souchong.....	,,	0	14	0 ,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6 ,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th October, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a. m., on 21st October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th October, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th October, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail.
ASIA.....	Wm Russell....	3550	480	24th Oct.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA.....	R. Garrick ..	3395	480	30th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison..	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOSQUITO PLAGUE. CRESOLE

IS the Antidote for this pest.

A Solution of a Teaspoonful in a Breakfast Cup of water sprinkled about a room will exterminate them readily.

If the Verandahs and surroundings of a Bungalow are well watered with a solution of this Antiseptic it will be found to drive away Mosquitos and also act as an effective Insecticide, besides being

A perfect Disinfectant and Deodoriser.

In bottles

As. 6, 12, and Re 1-2 each. In 1 gallon tins, Rs. 4; and 5 gallon drums, Rs. 18-8.

Only procurable at

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen Cash.
Half-Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CAMP FURNITURE.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES.
SPORTING KIT, &c., &c.

IT would be impossible to enumerate every article we stock in the small space of an advertisement. We shall therefore be glad to forward a completely indexed catalogue of our large and varied stock in the above departments free of charge.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
GENERAL PROVIDERS & MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CURRY COMBS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, are in a position to supply large quantities of these articles,

PRESSED CURRY COMBS, 6 Bar, Stout, no handle. can be used either hand. Each As. 8; per doz. Rs. 5-8.

Do Do Superior quality. Each As. 12; per doz., Rs. 8-8.

HUMANE CURRY COMB, will not scratch or tear, or in the slighest degree punish the most tender-skinned animal. Each Re. 1-4; per doz., Rs. 13-8.

Full detailed Saddlery and Veterinary lists free on application.

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS'

INTERCHANGEABLE
SPECTACLES
AND
EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a

HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIONS ON TOUR.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very onsiderable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

A. L. & W.'S SUN HATS AND HELMETS.

MESSRS. ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE have just landed a large and special consignment for the approaching Hot Season, and respectfully invite a personal inspection.

Their descriptive Catalogue forwarded on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870.

GENTLEMEN'S "DRESS, VISITING, OR LOUNGE" SUITS.

"SUPERIOR FIT AND FINISH."

NEW DESIGNS for 1889. IMMENSE CHOICE. ALL TEXTURES.

"HIGH CLASS GOODS." MODERATELY PRICED.

PURE WOOL CASHMERES.
NEAT SILK MIXTURES.
THIN ELASTIC COATINGS.

"SPECIALITE"—NEW MATERIALS FOR RIDING BREECHES.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS	PLATED WARE
TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES
GOLD NECKLETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS, &c., &c.	do. BANGLES, &c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January, 1889.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS.

KHETWADY, BOMBAY.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Owners, Managers, and Engineers of Mills, and the Public of Bombay generally, that they have been

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. JOHN MUSGRAVE & SONS, LD.

ENGINEERS, &c., BOLTON.

They will henceforth be able to tender for the above Firm's well-known Engines, Boilers, Mill-gearing, etc., etc., for which they have in Great Britain such a splendid reputation, and will always be glad to quote, and give full information and particulars, to intending purchasers of this Firm's Engines, Boilers, etc., etc., UP TO FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) I. H. P. The capabilities of Messrs. MUSGRAVE to turn out the highest class of Engines, etc., are everywhere acknowledged. Their Workshops are specially laid out for the highest class of work, and are fitted up with the best, finest, and heaviest Tools requisite for such an Establishment, and they are well-known as a First Class Engineering Firm in Great Britain and over the Continent.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydised and gilded brass, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydised and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving astern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

Kept away by washing the hands and face in diluted Phenyle.

MOSQUITOS.

Mosquitos and Phenyle cannot exist together.

Phenyle, the wonderful disinfectant, in bottles, As. 8 & Re. 1.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

PIANOS

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."

RS. 650 CASH.

Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;

OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Particulars on application to

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.

West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SPECIALITY.

For the commencement of the Season is our Fashionable Lounge Suit in various Fabrics

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight, Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

JAPANESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES.

FRESH ARRIVAL!!!

COMPRISING BEAD and REED CHICKS made specially to order, of almost all SIZES, SCREENS, Paper, Silk and Satin, a fresh Stock and an Unrivalled and Extensive Collection of JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZE, COPPER, LACQUERED WARE suitable for presentation.

All Articles are marked in plain figures at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to effect speedy sales and make room for fresh goods.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' CRYSTALLISED BAEL FRUIT.

A most palatable remedy, and the best preparation of Bael for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Re. 1.

PHILLIPS & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ATLANTIC" SEA SALT.

Bracing and Refreshing.

Per tin, Re. 1-4.

(1 Pie per Bath.)

PHILLIPS & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to [illegible]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MACGYOR LINE S.S. "LYCIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's position at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims to this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th October, 1888.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Custom House, Office of the Reporter General's Department, a Few Spare Copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY, for the official year 1887-88.

Price, per copy, Rs. 3-4-0.

A. C. TREVOR.
Ag. Comr. of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Bombay, 15th October, 1888.

THE BOMBAY RATEPAYERS' AND RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PUBLIC MEETING of the RATEPAYERS and RESIDENTS of the Fort Ward will be held THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m., at the residence of Mr. Liladhar Shamjee Jadowjee, close to the Gaiety Theatre, Fort, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to Select Candidates for the forthcoming Municipal Elections.

DAVID GOSTLING,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
PUROSHOTTAM MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
A. D. MODY,
Hon. Secretaries,
Bombay Ratepayers' and Residents' Association.

Bombay, 15th October, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 9½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ..... £300,690
" 1825 ..... £988,156
" 1886 ..... £955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,978	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,194,360	1	4	1883	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped at a FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY OR POONA.

NEW STATIONERY.

CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—Large	1	6	per ream.
Ditto Do. Do. Octavo	1	4	"
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All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the above Company.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.

Bombay, 10th October, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to MAHALUXMI (old) BATTERY, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, BOMBAY DEFENCES, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders which must be SEALED will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon, FRIDAY, the 19th Oct., 1888, accompanied by Rs. 500 Earnest Money.

3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt. R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Executive Engineer's Office, Middle Colaba, 6th Oct. 1888.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 16th October, 1888, at 4 p.m., to consider certain alterations in the form of Contract for sale of East Indian Cotton, recently adopted by the Bremen Cotton Exchange; and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 9th October, 1888.

TENDER FOR TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,500 tons of Teak Timber in logs of United Kingdom or First Class Indian quality, sound, square, free from Shakes, Wanes, and Knots, 1,000 tons, to be no less than 14 Inch, rising by 18 feet long or upwards. The balance 500 tons, not less than 16 inch siding by 28 feet long or upwards. The Tender to state the rate per ton of 50 c.ft. delivered into trucks at Kurrachee. The rate to include all Municipal or Port duties. The Timber must be delivered not later than the 31st January, 1889, both classes of Timber to be quoted for separately.

The latest date of receipt of Tender will be the 15th November, 1888.

Specification and Form of Tender can be received from the Undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 2.

All covers to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber," and to be addressed to the Assistant Director North-Western Railway, Karachi, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. BRERETON,
Assistant Director.

Karachi, 8th October, 1888.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, till noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 18-8, for the supply of the following stores for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1889.

Castings.
Lime.
Sand.
Coals and Coke.
Cocoanut and Castor Oils.
Cocoanut Oil, first quality for Light-house use.
Wrought Iron.
Provisions.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware.
Timber.

Forms of Tender and Schedule of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected on application at the Engineers Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. Cover to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each article or item for which he tenders, and the Engineer shall be at liberty to accept the portion of a Tender and reject the remainder. The cost of stamping agreements to be borne by the successful Tenderers.

Samples of Oil for Light-house use must be sent in not later than the 15th of October. Each sample should be delivered in one 5 gallon can, marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Bombay, 1st October, 1888.

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now rel-gated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during our career. In Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is the genuine article, and only from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENTS. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13.

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Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	"	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	"	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	"	72
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Mk. 600,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 60, 45, 55, or 60.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING.

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cr

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Bombay Cotton Trade Association, 4 p.m.
Meeting of Ratepayers, Fort Ward, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting, Poona.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th inst. :—Amana (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—Siam (s), Aden ; Chupra (s), Calcutta ; and H. M. S. Crocodile, Portsmouth.

VESSEL SAILED.—I. M. S. Dalhousie sailed yesterday for Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Monroe left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kashgar entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Virginia and Elektra left it on the 14th inst.

FOUND.—A currency note for Rs. 10 was found by a Hindoo, named Tanoo Gopal, on the Mombadavie Road, yesterday morning, and has been forwarded to the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

LOST.—Lullobhoy Dhurumchand, living in Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police having dropped a metal watch, valued at Rs. 12, and a gold chain attached, valued at Rs. 300, somewhere about Bholeshwar Road on Sunday last.

JAPAN.—Mr. Max Ostermayer, Great Western Hotel, Bombay, writes to us in reply to a correspondent's query relative to Japan that, having been in that country for several years, he might be able to give some information as to the trade at the open ports, &c.

BURGLARY IN MODY STREET.—The house of Peetambar Vutchrajee, in Mody Street, was broken into on Friday night last, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, and cash, to the value of Rs. 152 stolen.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Three calasseas of the s.s. Amra, Ballkhan Mahomed, Mahomed Esack, and Baba Shaik Goolam were seriously injured on Sunday night while engaged in getting the ship under weigh, which left this port for Calcutta. The three men are at present in the Gooludas Tejpal Hospital.

REPORTED THEFT.—Laljee Manak, a railway contractor, living in Hanooman Lane, who had come to Bombay about a week ago, reported to the police that on Friday night last some person entered his room and stole a waistcoat, the pocket of which contained a gold watch, a gold ornament, and a gold charm, also a purse containing Rs. 3-8-0, to the value of Rs. 342.

THE BAI SAKARBAI HOSPITAL.—On the first of September last, there were 27 horses, 140 bullocks, and 7 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of September 28 horses, 92 bullocks, and 16 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 28 horses, 145 bullocks and 16 dogs were discharged. One case among bullocks and two cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR AT A SALVATION MEETING.—Two Parsees, named Bapoojee Nowrojee and Dadabhoy Hormusjee, were locked up on Sunday night, for being drunk and disorderly at a Salvation Army Meeting held in Cowasjee Patel Street. About thirty Parsees followed them to the Fort Police Court Police Station where they became very disorderly and began shouting on the public road. Seven of them were arrested by the police, and bailed out under section 22 Act 48 of 1860. They will be prosecuted to-day.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.—Bunsidass Hurdeo, a mehta, reported to the police that at 2 o'clock yesterday morning he discovered a man in his room at Bholeshwar. Complainant got hold of him while he was trying to remove a box containing Rs. 8,000 worth of gold and silver ornaments. A struggle ensuing the burglar bit complainant on the right hand, and escaped through a window, leaving behind him his puggree and dhotur, also a long coir-rope. The complainant stated that the thief was a man of the Marwarree caste.

ANJUMAN-I-ISHA'AUL ISLAM.—A well-attended general meeting of this Association, was held on Sunday evening, at the residence of Mr. Kazi Esmail Porebundri, near Two Tanks, in the Kazipoora Street. Amongst those present were :—Shuma-ul-Olama Kazi Abdool Latiff Londay, Kazi of Bombay, Khan Bahadoor Moolvi Abdool Fattah, Subedar-Miya Bahadoor Syed Azam, of the 21st Regiment, Subedar, Syed Asman, Mirza Kagum Beg, Mahomed Moowazam, Kazi Mahomed Mijaa, Kazi Esmail, Dr. Goolam Sarwar, Hakim Syed Mahomedshs, Messrs. Salleman Noor Mahomed, Syed Esmail, Shaik Mahomed, Adam Amir, Shaik Dawood, Munshi Goolam Ahmed, Munshi Mainoodin, Munshi Abdool Karrim, Munshi Hidayalhoolla, Makbool Ali, Sayed Hassan, honorary secretary, and many others. The president being absent on account of ill-health. On the motion of Mr. Syed Hassun (honorary secretary), seconded by Mr. Kazi Esmail Porebundri, Shumsh-ul-Olama Kazi Abdool Latiff Londay, Kazi of Bombay, was called to the chair. At the request of the president Mr. Munshi Shaik Ahmed Saheb, a leading member of the Anjuman-i-Isha'atul Islam delivered a most interesting and instructive address on the Mahomedan *parda* system. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and to the chairman by the honorary secretary of the Association. At the close of the lecture and proceedings, nosegays and pan, &c., were distributed, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the members of the managing committee for their interest in the Anjuman.

PERSIAN POEMS.—Mr. Sorabji Cooverji Taskar, who styles himself, and who, we are informed, has written three volumes of Persian poems "in praise of divers renowned personages," has written verses glorifying the virtues of Mr. Pestonji H. Cama, the founder of the Cama Hospital. The lines with their English translation, are printed on illuminated paper, with a photograph of Mr. Cama. The English inscription, with which the poem is introduced, informs us that it is "in praise of the benevolence of Shett Pestonji Hormusji Cama, C.I.E., renowned Lord of Charity," and it appears from the translation that the effusion, whatever its value, is not wanting in florid Oriental imagery and Oriental hyperbole. After recounting Mr. Cama's acts of charities, and particularly mentioning the Cama Hospital which Mr. Taskar's poetic vision assures him "will last with the world," the author winds up his production with these words :—"With the approval of all the persons of every sect, I have undertaken this poetical task, and do thou, O great and worthy personage, kindly accept it. With immaculate and impartial mind have I written this poem, and let me hope that this description by the humble pen of Tasker may find acceptance in the hands of every lady and gentleman." The printing is a good specimen of the style of work executed at the Education Society's Press, Byculla. Mr. Taskar is going to present his poem to Mr. Cama.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major R. S. Brown, Officiating Comdt.

B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, October 16, 1888.

1. There will be drill at the following places, until further orders :—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. & O. Dockyards, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School and John Connon School Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

2. There will be Skeleton Company drill for Officers and N. C. Officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to Companies as follows :—No. 2,685 Vol. A. King ; end No. 2,686 Vol. C. J. Smith, to "C" Co. ; No. 2,687 Vol. K. F. D'Costa to "F" Co.

4. The following member having rejoined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company, and is awarded his original No. 1,716 Vol. J. A. T. Carpenter.

By Order,
H. S. H. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant B. V. R. C.

A NEW OBSTETRIC HOSPITAL.

THE following Resolution was issued last evening :—

The Governor in Council has much satisfaction in notifying that the trustees of the estate of the late Bamanji Edalji Albless have placed at the disposal of Government the sum of Rs. 66,000 to be applied as follows :—

(1) Rs. 60,000 being part of the estate of the deceased gentleman, to be devoted to the erection of an Obstetric Hospital—to be called the Bamanji Edalji Albless Hospital—on the plot of Government ground adjoining the Kama Hospital.

(2.) The balance Rs. 6,000 contributed by the trustees themselves to be applied towards the construction of quarters for the resident Lady Physicians in charge of the Hospitals.

2. The building for the latter purpose is estimated to cost Rs. 18,000, and the Governor in Council has the further gratification of notifying that the balance has been provided from the following sources. :—

From savings in the estimate for the Female Medical students and Nurses' quarters with the consent of Mr. Pestanji Hormasji Kama who contributed Rs. 15,000 towards that building and of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund who contributed Rs. 10,119	Rs. 2,000
From the balance of Mr. Kama's original contribution for the construction of the Kama Hospital with the consent of Mr. Pestanji Hormasji Kama, C.I.E., and of the Committee of Hospital Endowment Fund to whom the saving had been paid	„ 5,000
From a grant made by the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund.....	„ 5,000

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

PRIZE-LISTS of matches finally closed, in continuation of those given yesterday, are published as under :—

THE SALVADORE GABRIEL MEMORIAL CHALLENGE CUP.

Presented by the 23rd Bombay Light Infantry. To be competed for by a team of six, from any Regiment of Native Infantry of the Bombay Army, or from the Infantry of the local Regiments in Rajpootana and Central India. European Officers cannot form part of the team. Distance 700 yards ; Rounds, 10 ; Rifle "S." 1st prize—The Cup to be kept for the year, in the Officers' Mess of the winning Regiment. 2nd prize—The winning team, Rs. 100 ; 3rd prize—The highest individual score, 25.

Note.—This Challenge Cup will be competed for annually, and will not become the property of any particular Rigiment or Corps by reason of its having been won twice, or more times, whether in succession, or otherwise.

	Points obtained.	Prizes Rs.
9th Bo. Infantry	203	100*
8th Bo. Infantry	184	*nil.*
17th Bo. Infantry	184	*nil.*

* And Cup.

Highest Individual Score—Hav. Bhagwandin Tewari, 14th Bombay Infantry, Rs. 25.

SQUAD TRIAL STAKES FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

To be competed for by a squad of ten men under a Non-Commissioned Officer, not under the rank of Lance Havaldar from any Native Regiment serving in India. Distances, 900 to 400 yards ; target, 16 feet by 6 feet ; hits, to count one ; position, any military ; rifle, "S." ; No. of shots, twelve. Prize—Rs. 220 to the winning squad. If twelve teams enter, the second saves its entrance fee.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief will also give a prize of Rs. 30 to the Non-Commissioned Officer commanding the winning squad. To be fired by volleys, in 9 minutes, under orders of the Non-Commissioned Officer. Firing to commence and cease by bugle sound.

* Great Coat *en Banderole*.	All advances to be at the double, in rushes of not less then 100 yards and not less than 4 rushes. Men to be in full marching order* without valise. Each man to be supplied with 80 rounds of ammunition by his own Regiment. The lotah to be carried in the havresack. The 12 rounds to be expended are included in the 92. The first volley to be fired at 900 yards, and not less than 2 volleys at the termination of each rush. The end of each rush will be marked by flags. No artificial range-finders will be allowed in this competition. Two Naiks, and no other Non-Commissioned Officer, may be included in each squad of ten. Umpire—The Assistant-Adjutant General for Musketry.
Water Bottle ful	
Rifle Bayonet and sling	
Lotah.	
Accoutrements.	
Havresack.	
92 rounds of ammunition.	

	Points Obtained.	Prizes. Rs.
8th Bo. Infantry...	105	220
9th Bo. Infantry ...	102*	20
13th Bo. Infantry ...	92	*Nil.*
Commander of Winning Team.....	Cr. Havr. Shaik Booden	30

*Saves its stakes.

ROSHERVILLE STAKES.

Distance, 300 yards ; rifle, M. M. Prize : One prize of Rs. 30 ; one, Rs. 20 ; two, Rs. 15 ; four, Rs. 10—total eight prizes, Rs. 120. An additional prize of Rs. 5 will be given for every ten entries over seventy.

	Points	Prizes. Rs.
Cr.-Sergt. Buckley, 2nd Lanc Fus.....	31	30
Cr.-Sergt Eldridge, 2nd Gloster	29	20
Pte Farmer, Royal Fus.....	28	15
Corpl Thompson, B B and C I R V	28	15
Bomr Rice, R H A, ...	28	10
Gunr Dickie, R H A,.....	28	10
Lce-Corpl Hornsby, 2nd D L I.....	28	10
St-Major Murray, 2nd Lanc Fus.....	28	10
Cr-Sergt Brown, Poona Vol, ...	28	5
Corpl Short, 2nd Lanc Fus, ...	28	5
Dr Whiteley, R H A.....	28	5
Pte Williams, 2nd R Lanc.....	28	5
Act St-Major Booth, B B and C I R Vol..	27	5
Pte Guildford, 2nd Lanc Fus	27	5
Capt Nugent, Roy Fus	27	5
Pte Green, 2nd Lanc Fus	27	5

Eight 27's counted out.

SIRDAR KHAN BAHADUR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE'S PRIZE.

Rupees 100 presented by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee. Distances, 500 and 700 yards ; Prizes : One prize of Rs. 5 ; one, Rs. 30 ; one, Rs. 25 ; two, Rs. 20 ; two, Rs. 15 ; two, Rs. 10 ;—total, nine, prizes, Rs. 195. An additional prize of Rs. 5 will be given for every ten entries over eighty.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Lce-Corpl Wise, 2nd Middlesex	63	50
St-Major Murray, 2nd Lanc Fus.....	59	30
Cr- S-Major White, R Engr.....	59	25
Corpl Payne, 2nd D L I	58	20
Corpl Thompson, B B & C I R V	57	25
Pte Patterson, 2nd R Lanc	57	15
Pte Almond, 2nd R Lanc	56	15
Lce-Corpl King, Roy Fus.....	56	10
Lce-Corpl Carter, 2nd Middlesex	56	10
Cr-Sergt Mawhood, Poona Vols	55	5
Corpl McKenna, 2nd Lanc Fus	55	5
Lce-Corpl Jackson, 2nd Roy Lanc.....	55	5
Lce-Corpl Wooldridge, Roy Fus.....	54	5
Pte Cratchley W, 2nd Gloster.....	54	5
Gunr Dickie, R H A.....	54	5
Pte Williams, 2nd R Lanc	54	5

One 54 counted out.

RIFLE GATHERING—300 YARDS.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Havr Shaik Abdool Carum, 21st Bo Inf...	30	20
Lce-Naik Palla Sing, 4th Bo Rifles.....	30	15
Dr-Hav Narayen Mitkbacker, 17th Bo Inf	29	10
Pte Goudaffa Satay, 1st Grens.....	29	10
Havr Solomon Israel, 14th Bo Inf	29	7
Risdr Kullundin Bau Khan, 3rd Cav H C	29	7
Pte Shaikh Rahim, 13th Bo Inf	28	5
Jamr Ram Deen, 29th Bo Inf	28	5
Subr Meerwanowar Alli, 13th Bo Inf.....	28	5
Pte Luximon Jadow, 17th Bo Inf	28	5
Havr Bhagwandin Tiwari, 14th Bo Inf...	28	3
Lce-Naik Jawahir Khan, 21st Bo Inf.....	28	3
Lce-Naik Shaikh Mahomed, 21st Bo Inf..	28	3
Havr Joseph Antone, 16th Bo Inf	27	3
Lce-Naik Surjee Singh, 17th Bo Inf	27	3
L-Naik Husnac Coosnak, 26th Bo Inf ...	27	3
Pte Boodha Sing, 4th Bo Rifles	27	3
Jamr Jhooria Khan, 29th Bo Inf	27	3
Cr-Havr Jacob Ezekiel, 12th Bo Inf ...	27	3
Lce-Naik Jackie De Souza, 9th Bo Inf ..	27	3
Lce-Naik Ahmed Khan, 29th Bo Inf	27	3
Lce-Naik Rama Sawant, 2nd Grens	27	3
Lce-Naik Kureem Beg, 4th Bo Rifles.....	27	3
Naik Attaibali Shah, 29th Bo Inf	27	3
Lce-Naik Pedro Antone, 33rd Bo Inf.....	27	3

One 27 counted out.

RIFLE GATHERING.—709 YARDS.

	Pts.	Prizes. Rs.
Jamr Beni Mahadeo, 25th Bo Inf	31	20
Lce-Naik Palla Sing, 4th Bo Rifles	31	15
Havr Krishnajee Cuddum, 9th Bo Inf ...	30	10
Naik Shaik Abdul Kader, 25th Bo Inf ...	27	10
Pte Bhagwandin, 6th Inf H C.....	26	7
Lce-Naik Ameer Alli, 13th Bo Inf.....	26	7
Pte Sookoo Forker, 7th Bo Inf	26	5
Lce-Naik Ahmed Khan, 29th Bo Inf	26	5
Havr Bhagwandin Tiwari, 14th Bo Inf ...	26	5
Pte Narayen Sinda, 4th Bo Rifles	25	5
Havr Shaik Mossum, 7th Bo Inf	25	3
Pte Bappu Dewli, 25th Bo Inf.....	25	3
Havr Shaik Kassum, 7th Bo Inf.....	24	3
Lce-Naik Ram Sing, 4th Bo Rifles	24	3
Pte Sardar Khan, 17th Bo Inf.....	24	3
Havr Govind Gowda, 7th Bo Inf.....	24	3
Pte Sewa Jaghtep, 16th Bo Inf	24	3
Pte Shaik Abdool Karum, 1st Grens	24	3
Lce-Naik Pedroo Antone, 23rd Bo Inf ...	24	3
Pte Luximan Harawdoker, 1st Grens ...	24	3
Pte Sahibdin, 6th Inf, H C	24	3
Lce-Naik Anant Mhat Sett, 8th Bo Inf...	24	3
Havr Kurien Khan 1st Grens	24	3
Lce-Naik Krishna Mundke, 14th Bo Inf...	23	3

Fourteen 23's counted out.

RIFLE GATHERING—200 YARDS.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Naik Heir Mheter, 17th Bo Inf	30	20
L.-N.-R. Rama Nun, 4th Bo Inf.....	30	15
Pte. Luximon Jadow, 17th Bo Inf	30	10
Pte. Narayen Sindee, 4th Bo Inf	30	10
L-N-R Dawlutraw Toorway, 23rd Bo Inf.	30	7
Hav Dawlutrao Toorway, 23rd Bo Inf ...	30	7
Hav Shaik Curreem, 9th Bo Inf.....	30	5
Dl-Hav. Luximon Sawant, 4th Bo Inf ...	29	5
Hav. Manajiro Sinde, 23rd Bo Inf	29	5
L-N-R Goonajee Mohitay, 9th Bo Inf.....	29	5
Pte Shaik Rahim, 13th Bo Inf.....	29	3
Pte Seetul Ahier, 17th Bo Inf.....	29	3
Dl.-Hav. Khim Singh 29th Bo Inf.....	29	3
Jam Rama Deen, 29th Bo Inf	29	3
Hav. Farjuldin, 30th Bo Inf	29	3
Naik Sandjirao Sinde, 23rd Bo. Inf	29	3
Pte Baboo Rao Soorway, 9th Bo Inf	29	3
Naik Sewlalak Pande, 17th Bo Inf.....	29	3
L-N-R Rama Sawanth, 2nd Bo Inf	29	3
Pte. Manuel de Souza, 9th Bo Inf	29	3
Sub Shaik Mahomed, 17th Bo Inf	28	3
Pte Casim Ali Sha, 13th Bo Inf.....	28	3
H-Major Shah Mahomed, 29th Bo Inf ...	28	3
L-N-R Mirallum Khan, 2nd Bo Inf	28	3
Pte Balloo Chauhan, 2nd Bo Inf.....	28	3

Sixteen 20's counted out.

THE PALTANI STAKES.

Scores made in this match to count towards the Viceroy's medals. Distance, 400 and 500 yards. Prizes; one, Rs. 25 ; one, Rs. 20 ; one, Rs. 15 ; one, Rs. 10 ; two, Rs 8 ; and two Rs. 5 ;—total, eight prices, Rs. 96. An additional prize of Rs. 3 will be given for every ten entries over eighty.

	Points	Prize Rs.
Pte. Shaikh Alfoo, 7th Bo Inf	59	25
„ Shaikh Abu Bakr, 14th Bo. Inf.....	58	20
„ Shaikh Ala Baksh, 21st Bo. Inf	58	15
Havr. Fazuldin, 30th Bo. Inf	57	10
St-Major Shiekh Mahomed Ibrahim, 3rd Cav. H. C.	56	8
Naik Ajaib-Ali-Shah, 29th Bo. Inf	56	8
„ Ittnak Gangnak, 12th Bo. Inf.	55	5
Lce-Naik Issur Sing, 4th Bo Rifles	54	5
Hav. Luxuman Mheter, 13th Bo. Inf.....	54	3
Naik Hoosain Khan, 21st B. Inf.	54	3
Pte. Suckrao Torker, 7th Bo. Inf.	54	3
„ Ahmed Khan, 5th Bo. Inf.....	54	3
Naik Ankar Bhojus, 23rd Bo Inf	54	3
Hav Shaikh Curreem, 9th Bo Inf	53	3
Hav Shaikh Abdool Cadar, 9th Bo Inf ...	53	3
Pte Choonee Lall, 29th Bo Inf	53	3
Naik Yeddu Kendle, 8th Bo Inf	53	3
Pte Sardar Khan, 17th Bo Inf	53	3
Lce-Naik Surjoo Sing, 17th Bo Inf	53	3
Pte Bhagwandin, 6th T H C	53	3
Hav Govind Soolusker, 2nd Grens	52	3
Naik Ragha Singh, 12th Bo Inf.....	52	3
Pte Luxuman Horawdker, 1st Grens	52	3
Pte Bawboorao Soorway, 9th Bo Inf ...	52	3
Lce-Naik Ameer Alli, 13th Bo Inf	52	3
Pte Narayen Sinde, 4th Bo Rifles	52	3

Six 52's counted out

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE Eleventh Annual Report on the Season 1887-88, is published.

No radical changes have taken place during the last season in the establishment or general constitution of the Corps.

The most important point, in connection with the Inspections at the end of the season, was the remarks by the Civil Chief Master Armourer on the rifles and carbines of the Corps. He reports them as generally in bad condition and in a very dirty state, and could he have seen some of them as they were sent to Head-Quarters, in most cases after great difficulty in getting them returned at all, he would probably have "condemned" a large percentage of arms in the corps. I am fully aware that the dirty rifles belong for the most part to men who are paper Volunteers only, and who cost the corps some Rs. 50 and earn nothing, but I think many volunteers forget that rifles go to the bad very easily in Bombay, and that care should be taken to clean their arms at once, after blank firing especially, and, in fact, after all parades. 5 minutes daily will keep any rifle in perfect condition.

I have added some remarks under the head of musketry, which, I trust, Company Officers will circulate among their Companies.

Under G. O. 317, para. VI, only Officers and Sergeants can draw the proficiency grant, but the names of any Corporals or Volunteers who pass the required examination will be submitted to Government as before, and the grant will be drawn when they are promoted Sergeant.

I trust this order will not deter Corporals and Volunteers from attending the classes, it cannot but improve their chances of promotion.

In the nominal rolls of companies I have added the rifle and regimental number of every man as far as possible. I am fully aware they may be in many cases incorrect, but I feel sure these rolls will be found very useful for reference. Officers joined : Lieut. G. A. Prior de Saone, Lieut. D. J. Sharp, Lieut. W. T. Tucker, Capt., R. A. Willis, Rev. H. Douchum. Hon Chaplain, Officers resigned : Major M. R. Wyer, Capt. G. W. Roughton. Lieut. C. E. Milvain. Lieuts T. J. Benett. Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Hon. Chaplain. Promotions : Major Captain R S Brown. v, Wyer resigned Captain Lieutenant G. Lund v. Roughton resigned. Captain C. H. B. Forbes has been permitted to remain as supernumerary on the rolls of the corps, authority dated G. R. 1,432, 12th April 1887. The actual numbers of the Corps shew a large decrease, but in reality the majority of those struck off have done no duty for a long while, and were only an expense and drag on the Corps.

RETURN OF EFFICIENCY CERTIFICATES DURING SEASON 1887-88.

Co.	Efficient.	Efficient.	Total	Comded. by
A	54	5	59	Capt. Baird.
B	37	6	43	„ Brown.
C	51	13	64	„ Place.
D	57	18	75	„ Nicholson
E	38	3	41	„ Lund.
F	48	16	64	„ Freeborn.
I	12	48	60	Lieut. F. W. English.
K	37	28	65	„ Savage.
M	20	8	28	Cr. Sert. Rhenius
N	19	8	27	Sergt. Spencer.
B. Light Horse...	28	18	46	Capt. Little.
Total 87-88.	401	171	572	
„ 86-87.	440	206	646	

The first Command ant's parade was held on the 19th November, and they were continued regularly till the Annual Inspection. The average of attendance was not so good as in the previous seasons.

Classes were held for instruction of candidates for Proficiency certificates, the instruction was greatly assisted through the kindness of Colonel Beville, who handed over a squad of the Marine Battalion every week for practical drill.

The Corps attended the Proclamation parade, the Inspection of the Garrison by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief on the 18th February, and furnished a Guard of Honour at H. E. the Governor's levee, the Light Horse acting as escort on the same occasion.

THE blank cartridge of the German magazine rifle has a wooden projectile, which is hollow and chemically prepared in such a way that, on being fired, it is blown to pieces on leaving the barrel. Unfortunately the wooden bullet sometimes fails to act as intended, for during the manœuvres near Plauen, a promising young officer of the name of von Imhoff was shot during a night engagement.

THE SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY.

THE directors' of the Svadeshi Mills Company have issued the following report for the half year ended 30th June 1888 :—

They are glad to state that the operations of the mill during the first half of the current year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 24,492-2-4, thus reducing the loss incurred up to the end of December last to Rs. 7,441-6-11, after taking into account Rs. 23,756 being the value of mixing on hand on 31st December 1887, which by pure oversight was unfortunately omitted in the last balance sheet.

The land originally purchased at Chinchpogly for Rs. 1-8 has been sold for Rs. 2½ per square yard. The balance of the purchase money was received on 6th September last. There is a net gain of about Rs. 12,000 on this transaction.

A few ring frames have arrived and are being fitted up. Messrs. Platt Brothers have promised to complete the despatch of the remaining frames at an average of about 8 per month. Six new finishers for the blowroom, ordered sometime ago, have also arrived and are fairly working. Owing to a delay on the part of the makers of the new fly wheel for the spinning room engine, the replacement has not yet been taken on hand, but in all probability the job will be finished by the end of the current year. The new card room engine by Messrs. H. E. Wood, is being first finished and, according to the latest advice, is expected to arrive here about the commencement of the ensuing year. The new blow room has been almost completed. Several major works of improvement and alterations to machinery and building have also been finished, while a few others are in a state progress. The erection of a new economiser has resulted in a saving of about 2½ tons of coal per working day.

The additional outlay during the half year on new works and building improvements amounts to Rs.31,141 and that on alterations and repairs to old machinery to Rs. 38,108. The cost of new machinery and accessories, inclusive of the economiser, is Rs. 37,188. The directors believe that the outlay is well laid out, and the Mill property is thereby considerably appreciated and made productive. There is a perceptible improvement in the outturn of yarn and cloth, which are being more favourably received than before in the local and China markets. With a steadier supply of labour, the difficulty in connection with which is not yet wholly overcome, and with all the new machinery in excellent working order some months hence, the Directors think that, provided all goes well, a fair return on capital may be looked forward to next year.

TROOPS BY THE CROCODILE.

H. M.'s CROCODILE, the second troopship of the year, arrived in Bombay, yesterday afternoon, in command of Captain R. Evans She brought drafts from the Home Battalions of the Regiments represented by the undermentioned officers amounting to 1,126 men with 42 women and 23 children. The larger portion of these troops, again, falls to Bengal, as in the case of the troops brought out by the first trooper. The largest drafts of 152 strong is from the Rifle Brigade and goes to Bareilly. The drafts from the Northumberland and Royal Irish Fusiliers consisting of 123 and 143 men go to Kuldunnah and Cherat respectively ; Devonshire and Royal Sussex, each 102 strong, have been detailed for Jhansi and Gharial, and the 1st 2nd, 3rd and 7th Dragoon Guards have been told off for Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Mutra and Umballa each. The Crocodile had also on board Prince Adolphus, son of the Duke, and Duchess of Teck, who comes to India for military service with a draft of his regiment (17th Lancers), which goes to Lucknow. All the troops land this morning, and will be despatched to their respective districts by special troop trains this evening. The following are the names of officers and their families who were on board :—

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Colonel G W M and Mrs Rogers, R Irish Regt ; Surgeon-Major W C Grant, Medical Staff ; Major E G and Mrs Paley, 8th Hussars ; Major A C and Mrs Spencer, 1st Dragoon Guards ; Major T Fletcher, 5th Lancers ; Major A E and Mrs Omanney, E Kent Regt ; Major M C O'Connel, Royal Dublin Fusiliers ; Major J W and Mrs Godfrey, K O Scots Borderers ; Brevet-Major C B Pigott, 21st Hussars ; Surgeon J W H Flanagan, Medical Staff ; Surgeon R W and Mrs Barnes and child, Medical staff ; Captain G S C Jenkinson, Derby Regt ; Captain C R Hunter, Rifle Brigade ; Captain G B and Mrs Lempriere, Middlesex Regt ; Surgeon H M Brabazan, I M S ; Captain W H M Burke, Yorkshire L I ; Captain W H Bycroft, Dragoon Guards ; Captain G de Verner, K O Scots Borderers ; Lieutenant H M R Menzies, Wiltshire Regt. ; Lieutenant and Qr-Mr D Strachan, Wilts Regt., Lieutenants C H L James., Northumberland Fus ; P N W Vigors, Devon Regt ; H Mercer, 3rd Dragoon Guards, A W Daniel, 5th Lancers ; H P E Parker, K R Rifle Corps, H P Lane, K O Scot Borderers, T M Ward, Inniskilling Fusiliers ; H W Wilberforce, 2nd Dragoon Guards ; H C Franks, Bedford Regt ; 2nd, Lieuts F G D Saloo, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, C Ratroy Devon Regt ; V N Fitz-Gibbon Man Regt ; R D Herron, 2nd Dragoon Guards ; H A Lempriere, 7th Dragoon Guards ; H S H Prince, A of Teck, 17th Lancers ; H C Hoel, 17th Lancers ; C Sandwith, 8th Hussars ; G A Warburton, Norfolk Regt. ; H A Lash, Devon Regt. ; H W Cobham, Worcester Regt. ; C H Bennett, Worcester Regt ; A G Fraser, K O Scot Borderers ; H R Grafton, 7th Hussars, H E Vernon, Rifle Brigade ; C S D Leslie, Manchester Regt. ; N A. Macdonald, Warwick Regt ; Rev Joseph Wilhelm, R C Chaplain ; Lieutenant and Mrs and Miss Kelly and child, Mrs. Harries, wife of Captain Harries, Devon Regt. ; Mrs Minchin, wife of Captain W C Minchin, A P D ; Mrs Barn, wife of Captain A G Burn, Madras ; Staff Corps ; Mrs Lushington, wife of E C A Lushington, Bengal Staff Corps ; Mrs Garland, wife of Captain V J Garland and child, Leinster Regt ; Mrs Onslow, wife of Captain R C Onslow, Bengal Staff Corps ; Mrs Hutchison, wife of Hon, Captain H Hutchison, Bengal ; Miss Hall, sister of Captain L M Hall, Bengal Staff Corps ; Mother of Surgeon C H Meyer, Bombay Medical Department ; Miss Mathews, daughter of late Henry Capts in J Mathews, Bombay.

FROM MALTA.

Hon'ble 2nd-Lieut, C G Bruce, 1st Oxford L I.

THE BECHUANA-TRANSVAAL TROUBLES.

THE Grobelaar incident on the border of the Bechuanaland protectorate has been further complicated by the death of the chief promoter of strife, Grobelaar himself, who it seems has succumbed to his wounds. The Transvaal *Volksraad* (newspaper) is desperately wroth, and, ignoring the fact that Grobelaar and his freebooters were throughout in the wrong, cries for vengeance for the murder of the "Transvaal Envoy." We are told, too, that President Kruger deeply regrets that he is unable to send a commando against the Chief Khama. It is as well that he has paused before thus practically declaring war against Great Britain. The *Zuid Afrikaan*, too, indulges in some wild talk about "Khama and his bloodhounds," utterly ignoring the fact that Grobelaar was shot while invading with a hostile force Bamangwato territory, from which he had been solemnly warned, and after he had first used firearms upon Khama's men. The High Commissioner, Sir Sidney Shippard, who is by this time at the scene of the encounter, will, no doubt, soon put matters in their proper light. From the accounts that have already filtered through from the interior, it seems clear that Grobelaar, assisted by two disappointed English gold-prospectors who had been warned off his territory by Khama, had, after placing a pont on the protectorate side of the Limpopo River, crossed over with his following into Bechuanaland and declared his intention of forcing his way through the country and taking possession. A scuffle then took place ; in which the Boers fired first, wounding eight of the Bamangwato, and, the fire being returned, Grobelaar was himself wounded. The Bamangwato were ultimately driven off temporarily by the superior weapons of their adversaries with a loss of six horses and thirty-three guns, which were taken from them by stratagem during the preliminary palaver. The Boers remained massed at the point, where they were afterwards reinforced.

Khama, chief of Bamangwato, who for daring to protect his own border is so fiercely assailed by the Boer newspapers, is notoriously the most straightforward and high-minded of all the South African chiefs. His vast territories are under British protection, and justice will no doubt be secured to him. Sir Sidney Shippard has written to him through the Administrator as follows :—"You may rest assured that the law will be rigorously enforced against all persons who attempt to stir up strife between you and Lobengula on any pretext whatever, and that under no circumstances will her Majesty's Government tolerate any renewal in the British Protectorate of those filibustering raids which were for so long the curse of Bechuanaland." These are plain words ; and it now remains for the South African Republic

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A CARD!—CALL TO-NIGHT, at the GRAND HOTEL, and you will be amply amused by the Bohemian Orchestra String Band. Remember, ADMITTANCE FREE.

KEPLER'S MALT, with Cod Liver Oil, Re. 1-6 per bottle; Cantharidine Cream, for Growth of Hair, As. 14; Violet Powder, As. 4 per box.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

XMAS CARDS.—Our New Season Cards to hand, by the last mail, and we have marked them exceptionally cheap to allow no firm to compete in price. From ONE PICE each.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE,—BAY ARAB, PANCH CULLAN, 15—1½, 5 off, sound, free from vice, very fast in single harness, apply to R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

MONEY and GUARANTEE BROKER, for a well established IMPORT BUSINESS, WANTED. Must be able to influence business in English and Continental goods.—Address "IMPORTS," care of this paper.

DOCTOR PAOLO MERLO has removed from No. 43, Hornby Row, to No. 17, Tamarind Lane, close to the Cathedral.

REDUCED LIFE PREMIUMS.—Royal Assets exceed £8,000,000. Reduced rates for both Civil and Military Lives, whether participating or non-participating policies.—THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

GLEN GRANT WHISKY.—Direct from the Distillers at Rothes. N. B.—Sole Agents for Bombay, PHIPSON and Co.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured, "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE, Italian Cakes, Paris Sweets, Kangra Valley Tea, Ham, Bacon, and Cheese.—At PEARCE'S, Church Gate Street.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE, by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS of every description. Latest catalogue forwarded on application to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 3½ inches by 5 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Commissee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 43 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 6 annas; postage, 1 annas.

LADIES' SAILOR HATS.—(Boating shape) Fine and Coarse Straw, in White, Black, Brown.—Mrs. FAY, Ladies Milliner and Dressmaking Establishment, Medow Street, Bombay.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KENNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers 59, Meadows Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY High COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other poets. Re. 1-3; postage, anna 1, by W. E. H. Price.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the DARDANELLES, by CHARLES MARVIN, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GERALDE ARMSTRONG MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, JUS POLITICAE ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8. Postage, 4 annas.

OUR GHOTA HAZRI MIX, at Re. 1-2 per lb., is an admirable of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Souchong, with a certain percentage of Green Tea. Those who appreciate a delicate and refreshing cup of tea in the early morning will find exactly what they want in this favourite mix.—DANIELL & Co., Tea Merchants, 35, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUDHARAK, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the Pica Medium Bazaar size, containing all the important of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, Government Notifications, &c. &c. Full year fee of postage, English subscription, Rs. 8 or post free, in India postage.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Gent's Overall Suits, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 7 per Suit. Send measure, &c. &c., for Cash.—GOOLAMHOOSEIN & Co., 10, Mission Street.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO, [illegible] MACHINE, [illegible] by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, about three years old and two Slides complete. Send for Cash Purchasers, &c., apply to "Lithograph," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE CHEAPEST and best SAFETY BICYCLE in the market, handsomely finished in black enamel, with nickel plated parts, Rs. 225 only. The best Machine for India. Light, safe, and fast, holds the world's records.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opposite Clock Tower, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Ancient Act, Provisional Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessels Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS
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THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
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BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.
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AUTHORISED.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY,
(In Liquidation).

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., have instructions to put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises on THURSDAY, the 8th November, 1888, at 3 p.m., the whole of the lease-hold land, situate at Tank Bunder, saw mills, buildings, engines, machinery, plant, &c., and the good will of the above Company.

The property will be put up by order of the Court at an upset price of Rs. 3,00,000 (3 lacks). The property is most favourably situated at Tank Bunder, possessing a harbour frontage, which affords every facility for importing and storing timber.

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property and machinery on application to the undersigned, who will also give full information on application being made to them.

Special opportunity for Lamps for Devalee Illumination, also Junction Pipes, Stones, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency store-yards, on the Esplanade, a number of variegated coloured glass-lamps, in small convenient lots to suit buyers, also flag and rubble stones, earthenware, junction pipes, asphalt, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, October 16, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STORES AND MATERIALS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., in the G. I. P. Railway Engineer's Workshop, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, a quantity of surplus stores and materials, consisting of teak rafters, jungle boards, bamboos, empty barrels and cases, broken glass, galvanized iron, lead and cast iron pipes, brass stop-cocks, copper scrap, lightning conductors, sheet lead, wrought and cast iron, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c—
5 bales grey shirtings.
4 cases colored Lady's cloth.
1 case black Doe skin.
8 bales colored broad cloth.
2 " black union cloth.
2 cases twilled gauze flannel.
8 " colored alpacas.
5 " Sir Astley Cooper's Extract of Sarsaparilla.
9 dozen scented violet and millefleur powder.
4 dozen perfume.
On account of the concerned.
1 case wire wove roofing substitute for glass.
1 case varnish for the above.
1 bale damaged Hessian cloth ex s.s. "Lodiana."
1 eight days' clock, with half hour strike, by French.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Worlee near the Sluice Gate by order of H. Freeborn, Esq. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rajaram Trybjee and Co., the first purchasers.

About 90 tons scrap iron consisting of nails, nuts, screws &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, October 16, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 15.

MARKETS closed for Dusserah holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Worsley Hall, 2,240 tons, Captain J Verill, which arrived in port on Sunday from Cardiff, had 4,033 tons, coals on board for Government.

THE s s Amana, 2,048 tons, Captain G Kilgour, arrived in port, on Sunday evening, from Cardiff, laden with 3,721 tons coals for the G I P R Co. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE British India steamer Chupra, 1,422 tons, Captain J Anderson, from Calcutta, arrived in Bombay yesterday with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs F Klunkuscht as cabin and one deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2322	Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Shannon	2162	E. R. Edwards	C	P. & O. Co.
" Elton	1703	R. Campbell	E	K. Nixon & Co.
" Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	N	E. Bates & Co.
" Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	P	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. M. Hall	2241	Allen Buck	2	E. Bates & Co.
" Knight of St. John	2286	J. Bovis	3	K. Nixon & Co.
" Kashgar	1555	Speck	5	P. & O. Co.
" Indrani	2339	F. Burkell	8	K. Nixon & Co.
" Manilla	2583	Macfadyen	8	F. Borzoni.
" Mecca	936	L. Anderson	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
14	Amana (s)	Kilgour	Cardiff, Sept. 18.
15	Siam (s)	W. Idholl	Aden.
	Chupra (s)	Anderson	Calcutta, Sept. 18.
	H. M. S. Crocodile	Evans	Portsmouth, Sept. 19.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Aves	Karachi.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:
Steamer Lycia, for Liverpool and Glasgow.
" Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie.
Ship Kelat, for San Francisco
Barque A. Rehman for Cocanada and Chittagong.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
13	Chanda s	Bombay.
	M. Meanatony s	Singapore.

MADRAS.
ARRIVAL.
Oct.
11 Bangalore, ship ..Congdon .....Liverpool, June 26.
DEPARTURES.
Oct.
October 11.—Steamers Crathorne, Shahjehan and Ashbourne. Barque Gipsy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Lycia s—85 bales wool, and 180 bales hemp, &c, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Shannon s—15 bales skins, D Sassoon and Co; 45 bales skins, E Gangaji; 29 bales skins H T G Gunny; 42 cwts fishmaws, A H Alli; 59 cwts fishmaws, D Hassam; 17 cwts fishmaws, M Nathoo; 21 bales hides and skins, H C H Gunny; 19 bales skins, J H Ahmed and Co; 22 bales skins, H M Abba; 55 cwts gum, N Damjee; 111 cwts gum, M Purshotum; 100 cwts gum, O Ghirdhar

FOR MARSEILLES,
Bryn Glas s—4,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Kelat s—2,700 tons old iron, Ed Bates and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Manilla s—225 bales cotton fly, E Spinner and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Kashgar s—165 bales twist, F Sands and Co; 121 bales twift, Firlay, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Kashgar s—72 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 400 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 125 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 79 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales twist, 260 cwts raisins and 319 cwts turmeric &c, H A Esmail and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Kashgar s—40 bales twist and 46 bales piece-goods, Tatta and Co; 200bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Asia s—437 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 13.
Baltine, 2nd Lt, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Deolali.
Walker, Lt-Col, Ordce Dept, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 14.
Cashile, 2nd Lt, K O York L I, to join, from Bangalore.

OCTOBER 15.
Thornton, Major, Polt Dept, Bengal, from furlough from England.
Simpson, Surgeon-Genl, Bengal, from leave, from England.
Gordon, Lt-Col, 2nd Bengal L I, from leave, from Home.
Clifford, Col, 2nd Bengal Cavy, from leave, from England.
Stevens, Major, 42nd Goorkahs, on sick leave, from England.
Ternan, Major, Bengal Staff, from privilege leave, from England.
Harries, Captain, Devon Regt, on leave, from Jhansi.
Ward, Captain, R H A, from leave, from England.
Renton, Captain, 17th Bengal Lancers, from leave, from England.
McLean Bruce, Lt-Col, 4th Punjaub L I, from furlough, from England.
Bruce, Capt, 4th Punjaub L I, from furlough, from England.
McKay, Surg-Major, Bengal, from furlough, from England.
Pitt, Captain, Bengal, R E, from furlough, from England.
Sykes, 2nd Lieut, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to join, from England.
Carruthers, Lt-Col, 21st Punjaub L I, from leave, from England.
Bray, 2nd Lieut, R A, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 11.
Keown, Lieut, 4th Bombay Rifles, on leave, to Matheran.

OCTOBER 13.
Swinhoe, Colonel, Comy Genl, on duty, to Poona.
Hammond, Major, R A, on leave, to Poona.

OCTOBER 14.
Vanderzie, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Deesa.

OCTOBER 15.
Cates, Dy Surgn Genl, Bombay, on leave, to Nasik.
Hallen, Vet Surgeon, Bengal, on duty, to Ajmere.
Macbay, Major, 21st Bombay Rifles, on leave, to Poona.
Gordon, Lt-Col, 2nd Bengal L I, on leave, to Dinapur.
Clifford, Colonel, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to Saugar.
Stevens, Major, 42nd Goorkhas, on sick leave, to May Myo.
Ternan, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, to Burma.
Bruce, Capt, 4th Punjaub L I, on furlough, to Black Mount.
McLean Bruce, Lt-Col, 4th Punjaub L I, to Black Mount.
Oldfield, Lieut, 9th Bombay N I, on leave, to Poona.
Crow, Vet-Surgn, Bengal, to join, at Rawal Pindi.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HARINGTON—September 20, at Cheltenham, the wife of M N V Harington, Surgeon, I M D, of a son.
HIGHAM—September 24, at Highbury New-park, the wife of T Higham, Superintending Engineer, P W D, Punjab, of a son.
HOGG—September 23, at Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut-Col George Hogg, Bombay Cavalry, of a son.
SETON—September 23, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of Col Sir Wm S Seton, Bart, of Pitmedden and Cushine, Aberdeenshire, Bombay Staff Corps, A A G, Poona Divn, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FERRIS—DUNBAR—September 18, at Stirling, N B, James Ludlow Ferris, Lieut-Col Bengal Staff Corps, to Louisa Christina, daughter of the late Lewis Dunbar, Esq., of Pityoulish, Inverness-shire.
GOTT—BOOSEY—September 18, at Bickley, George Arthur Gott, Capt 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, son of the late William Ewart Gott, Esq. of Leeds, to Gertrude Alice, daughter of Charles Boosey, Esq. of Bickley.
MALTBY—BRIDGE—September 25, at St Leonard's, Streatham-hill, by the Rev G M Drought, assisted by the Rev J Stockley, Major Francis G Maltby, Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of Prebendary F N. Maltby, Madras Civil Service, and Beech Bank, Harrow-on-the-Hill, to Lilian Elsie, daughter of the late T J L Bridge, Esq, formerly 5th Dragoon Guards.
SPEAR—POTTER—September 18, at Brompton, the Rev Joseph Spear, Retired Bengal Chaplain, to Ada Jessey, daughter of the late Henry Potter, of West Brighton.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—September 18, at Clifton, Ville, Margate, Horace John Abbott, late of Shikarpore, Nuddea, and Calcutta.
CHRISTIE—September 20, at St Andrews, N B, Maj-Gen Hugh Lindsay Christie, retired, Madras Army, son of the late Charles Maitland Christie Esq. of Durie, Fife.
COOKSON—September 22, at Stonehouse, Devon, Caroline Mary Cookson, widow of the late Rev W Cookson, and daughter of the late John Neave, Esq, HEIGHS, aged 91.
FOGGO—September 24, George Foggo, late of Bombay.
MOLONY—September 25, at Tenby, Lieut-Gen C P Molony, Madras Staff Corps.
PEARSON—September 21, at Ealing, Caroline, wife of Edward Stanhope Pearson, H M Bengal Civil Service, retired.
PRIMROSE—September 13, Arthur John Primrose, Bengal Civil Service, son of the Hon B F Primrose, C B, aged 35.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BECK—HORNER—October 13, at Church of St. Nicholas, Prince's Dock, by the Rev. W. G. H. Kilison, Harbour Chaplain, Percy C. Beck, to Alice Mary Horner, of Cambridge.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AINLEY—October 9, at Madanapalle, the wife of Serjt Ainley, D P W, of a son.
LODGE—October 12, at Madras, the wife of F A Lodge, Madras Forest Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FENTON—ELSMIE—October 10, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Right Rev the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev T F Dale, M A, Michael William Fenton, Bengal Civil Service, to Laura Harcourt, fourth daughter of G R Elsmie, Bengal Civil Service.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1888.

MR. H. A. D. PHILLIPS, of the Bengal Civil Service, the indefatigable editor of the *Calcutta Review*, has, in the current number of that periodical, a suggestive sketch of Comparative Criminal Law, pointing to the differences and resemblances characterising the English law and the Indian Penal Code, and the codes of other countries. All attempts at the codification of the English Criminal Law have been hitherto abortive, although the necessity for such a work has been recognised for fully fifty years. Parliament has made several desultory efforts to deal with the question between the years 1833 and the year 1880. The first twenty years were given to the consideration of the Criminal Law by different Commissions, one of which made five reports. In 1853, a Bill, which had been prepared in the House of Lords by Lord St. Leonards, was submitted to the judges who reported against it. This was quite a matter of course, for the judges have always resisted the reform of the Criminal Law of England. The whole body of judges made a unanimous representation against the Bill for limiting the number of cases in which capital punishment should apply, stating that "no property would be safe in this country if you remove the capital punishment for stealing from a shop to the amount of five shillings." Mr. William Harcourt was not far wrong in affirming that the Criminal Law of England was reformed in spite of the judges. This consideration gives weight to the argument of Mr. Phillips that it is a matter of great concern, to the people of India as well as to the people of England, that the English Criminal Law should be codified and simplified, and freed from anomalies and absurdities, seeing that so many of the judges of the High Courts in India are English barristers appointed fresh from England. The writer avers that, as a matter of fact, the interpretations of the law by judges trained in England are often opposed to the intention of the Indian legislature. Whatever may be the case in regard to the Appellate Side of other High Courts in Bombay, the appeals come before Civilian judges who are conversant throughout their official lives with the Indian codes. The Chief Justice, who with the Civilian judges hears appeals, was, it is true, trained as an English barrister, but his judicial experience in the Ionian Islands may well be set against any presumable tendency to import into India a bias in favour of English legal technicalities. That such a bias may well exist in many cases may be conceded when we consider that the English Criminal Law stands alone, and was built up without any regard to symmetry or the recognised principles of scientific jurisprudence. When ten thousand acts were passed in the reign of George III., the difficulty of mastering the English Statute Book must have been well nigh insuperable, and those who have surmounted it may be excused if they become proud of their conquest, and regard themselves as the possessors of all the legal lore worth having.

A valuable corrective to this narrowness of view is undoubtedly to be found in the study of the Comparative Criminal Law of Europe. Following the example of the French, and improving upon it, several nations have codified the law on scientific principles. The Code Napoleon, promulgated in the early years of the century, held an undisputed position as the best extant until the German Code disputed the palm in 1870. Mr. Phillips, whose sketch forms the introduction to an elaborate work on Comparative Criminal Law which is about to be published, considers that the German Code, which was an advance upon the French, has, in its turn, been excelled by the Hungarian Code of 1879, the Dutch Code of 1881, and the Italian Code. The study of these different codes, it is well pointed out, is useful not only to the statesman, the philosopher, and the moralist, but to the judge and the magistrate. If a man is charged with an offence and previous convictions are proved against him, the last of which took place eight years before; the magistrate may be guided in dealing with the case by knowing that under the French Code, an offender could not have his former offence reckoned against him if three years had elapsed since he was released from prison. In Holland five years, and in Hungary ten years from the date of the last discharge, would save him from enhancement of sentence. The English Law makes no such nice gradations, a former conviction counting as such whenever it occurred. In India as in England, a husband is not liable to prosecution for harbouring his wife, nor a wife her husband accused of a criminal offence. But a sister is liable for harbouring a criminal brother. In France and elsewhere near relatives are accorded the same immunity as husbands and wives. Mr. Phillips gives several examples of the difference between the law as it is in England and in India, and in foreign countries. If two persons agree to commit suicide together, but one survives the attempt, he is guilty of the murder of the other who succeeds in killing himself. According to English law he is guilty of murder, but this is not so under other jurisdictions. In Austria-Hungary a man who should yield to the entreaties of a relative in mortal illness, and suffering excruciating pain, and give him poison, would be sentenced to three years' reclusion. In Holland he might be sentenced to twelve years. By the English law he would be guilty of murder. On the other hand, in England as in India, if a person were to see a blind man walking towards the brink of a precipice and do nothing to warn him of his danger, the law would not hold him guilty of any offence. The Dutch Code provides that whoever sees another in danger of death, and omits to give him assistance which he can give or procure without reasonable fear of danger to himself shall, if death result from his omission, incur a penalty of three months' imprisonment, with a fine. The punishment provided is inadequate, for the failure to fulfil an obvious duty under such circumstances is virtual homicide, which should be heavily visited. While speaking of the New York Code, Mr. Phillips mentions as a corrective to the tendency to exaggerate the value of compression and lucidity in code-making, that an acute American critic points out that whereas the code in question occupies one-fourth of a volume of four hundred pages, the decisions of the judges interpreting its provisions occupy three hundred pages, without which the code would be a very unsafe guide for the casual, or even for a very experienced and wary reader. Codes have unquestioned and unquestionable advantages, but they have their drawbacks, and like everything else they require the gloss of experts before they can be fully understood.

In respect to criminal procedure Mr. Phillips essays to establish that the English practice is founded upon a radically different conception from that which underlies the codes of Europe and America and that of India. In England the tendency for centuries has been to interpose every technical difficulty conceivable in the way of the prosecution. The law, until quite recently, was bloody and merciless, and by a natural revulsion public opinion acquiesced in devices at various times to mitigate its severity. The constitutional evolution of the country leading to a conflict between the executive and the judicial authorities worked in favour of the accused, especially in respect of political and press offences. The community at large desiring that men in great peril should escape, it was natural that the chances of escape should be gradually multiplied, and the presumption came to be in favour of the prisoner. With thirty-seven capital offences on the Statute Book down to the commencement of the present reign, it was inevitable that the courts should look very strictly to the words of the indictment, and if any flaw was detected, the prisoner escaped. The Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, like all other such codes, is framed on a wholly different principle, providing that no conviction shall be reversed on account of error or irregularity, unless a failure of justice is occasioned thereby. The English plea *autrefois acquis* is ignored by the Indian Code, which expressly provides that a local Government may order a second prosecution if the acquittal be not in accordance with the facts in evidence. The foreign procedure codes are actuated by the same spirit. The New York Code states expressly that its provisions are not to be strictly construed, but to be liberally construed, with a view to promote its objects in the furtherance of justice. The Penal Code of Lousiana sets forth that one of its objects is to take away from the guilty all hope of escape on technical or formal grounds. In all the foreign codes the object is to convict the guilty. It is open to any one brought up in the atmosphere of the English law courts to maintain that this is not after all the one end and aim of Criminal Procedure, and that it is as desirable to secure the safety of the innocent as to insure the conviction of the guilty. It is well to bear this in mind when reading Mr. Phillips' panegyric on codes, which are in many respects deserving of all his praise.

THE Indian traders who form such an important part of the commercial community on the East Coast of Africa not unnaturally take a serious view of the disturbances which attend the efforts of the Germans to colonise that part of the world. They have just met at Zanzibar, and have there drawn up a memorial to the British Government asking them to call the attention of the German Government to the arrogance of German officials and colonists in the new settlement, to which apparently they attribute all that has happened. It is not an easy matter to do this, for Prince Bismarck, after the massacre of several of his countrymen in those parts, will not readily admit that the natives have been quite innocent victims of the arrogance of the settlers. The Bunnias and Memons who abound on the coast however, and who have had to seek refuge on one of the Sultan's steamers, are important witnesses to what has occurred, and it will be interesting to know what their memorial contains by way of positive testimony on the subject. An evident terror had been established many days ago, or the Indian traders in the new German settlements would not have taken flight pell-mell from territory in which many of them were carrying on a large and lucrative trade. They are not, perhaps, the most courageous of men, but it would not be for a slight disturbance that they would leave their trade, especially in a country in which formidable competition is threatened by the new comers. Perhaps anticipations of the results of German competition have had something to do with the strength of the memorial they have sent in; to the German Government, we doubt not, this will furnish a sufficient explanation of what has happened. The revolt is not against the Germans alone, however, but against all Europeans, the insurgents declaring that owing to the treatment they had received from the Germans they could make no distinction between any Europeans, and the first result of this has been that a certain General Matthews, whom we used to hear of as the Commander-in Chief of the Sultan's forces, and who is said to have been for fifteen years the most trusted friend of the coast natives, has had to take flight after having been nearly murdered by the insurgents. In the temper of the insurgents doubtless the Germans will find an excuse for their severity, though whether the temper or the severity came first is a question that is sure to be disputed. The Sultan's agents seem to have managed the people very well until German intervention undermined their authority. They will doubtless make much of the fact that in the concession to the company it is plainly stipulated that they should carry on their operations under the Sultan's flag, and in the face of that stipulation it is of course difficult to understand why the commander of the gun-boat Mowa ordered the Governor of Bozomayo to haul down the Zanzibar flag. The killing of one hundred and fifty natives without a single casualty on the German side is one of those incidents in the warfare between the higher and the lower civilization which often happen, and which do not as often carry their justification with them. Prince Bismarck, we suspect, will plead that the necessities of German colonizing policy, in which the organization of a colonial government with an armed force *in situ* has no place, render it imperative that on the rare occasions on which the power behind the colonists is shown, it shall be shown in a convincing and impressive manner. So it certainly has been in this case. Whether it will make the path of the colonists smoother henceforth is a question the answer to which will be watched for with interest.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., is very solicitous for all that will benefit his constituents. No one but a member himself can tell how much a representative is the bond-slave of those whom he represents. Lancashire still fears the rivalry of Bombay. What more natural, that something should be done, he thinks, than to decrease the output of our mills by making manufacture more costly? To this end, Mr. Maclean, at the meetings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce a few days before the mail left, carried, by a small majority, a motion to bring pressure upon the Home Government to introduce a stringent Factory Act for India, and thus give Lancashire a better chance. The voting was very close, so much so that the Chairman stated the Chambers would hesitate to act upon it. In view of the fact that trade in England in all its branches is improving and that Lancashire weavers and spinners will gain in common with other sections of the community, it is just possible that little more may be heard of Mr. Maclean's motion. If, however, retiring prosperity is slow in coming, the question may be voted urgent, and something speedily done. Yet it will not escape notice that Mr. Maclean and the Chambers of Commerce have allowed nearly four years to pass since the long hours and other abominations of the Indian factory system were made public, without thinking it worth while in the interval to call attention to them. This, as symptomatic of the sincerity of the agitation which is being started in the supposed interests of Lancashire, is extremely interesting. All that we need be anxious about in India is that the public at home should understand that there is no public opinion in India which favours the retention of the present arrangements for the regulation of our factories. We are rather more anxious than the Lancashire cotton interest that our factories should be wholesome, that there should be no tampering with the age certificate of factory children, that the hours of labour should not be unduly prolonged. If the English Chambers of Commerce and the Oldham spinners think that the Indian yarn trade profits by the present state of things, to the detriment of English trade, they are much mistaken. The view that shorter hours will bring about greater efficiency of labour is gaining ground here, and we suspect that Oldham would be much disappointed with the results that Lancashire would reap from the passage of a Factory Act in India on the lines laid down by the Commission of 1884. The agitation at home on this subject only claims serious notice so far as it is a reminder to the Government of India that they have seriously neglected their duty in this matter. In that respect we may welcome it. Bombay opinion was earnest in regard thereto long before Oldham, with Mr. Maclean to coach it, suspected that women and children were being overworked in our factories. The reluctance of the Supreme Government to introduce general legislation alone stands in the way. Perhaps Oldham will spur the Government to an enterprise which the Bombay Government failed to persuade them to undertake.

THE Sessions Judge of Poona yesterday gave judgment in Hanmantrao's appeal against the conviction and sentence of the District Magistrate. His Honour upheld the Magistrate's decision, and declined to interfere with the sentence.

THE HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice, left on Saturday last for the Neilgherries, where he will stay during the High Court vacation.

LORD AND LADY LANSDOWNE leave London for India on the 16th November, travelling via Brindisi. Lord Lansdowne was playing in a cricket match last week at Spye Park, Captain Spicer's place in Wiltshire. The match was between Spye and Bowood, and among the players in the latter team were Lord Lansdowne, Lord Kerry, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, and Lord Charles Fitzmaurice. According to the *World*, Lord Lansdowne's fielding was particularly good, and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice played a capital innings.

COL. THE HON. REGINALD TALBOT, C. B., late 1st Life Guards, has left London on a tour through Russia, Central Asia, and Persia, to India.

THE Queen has approved the appointment of Col. Barnard, now commanding the King's Shropshire L. I District at Shrewsbury, to command a Brigade in Bengal, *vice* Brig-Gen. Purvis, R. A. Col. Barnard will be succeeded at Shrewsbury by Col. E. A. Carey, half-pay, formerly of the Cheshire Regiment.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER, K.C.S.I., is to deliver the anniversary address of the Royal Geographical Society of Scotland at Edinburgh on November 6. His subject will be "The Historical Geography of India."

THE NAWAB MEHDI HASSAN left London on the morning of the 20th ult. with the Nawab Mehdi Ali. The party stay in the south of France a few days before embarking at Brindisi in the P. and O. steamer Rome.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RISING ON THE ZANZIBAR COAST

LONDON, Oct. 15.

At a meeting of British Indians held at Zanzibar, a petition to the Queen was adopted, praying Her Majesty to appeal to the German Government to moderate the arrogance of the German officials in the Zanzibar Province, as it is to this they consider the outbreak among the natives is solely due. The petition adds that unless some such steps are taken the trade of the coast will be ruined.

PORTUGAL AND MOROCCO.

Two Portuguese men-of-war have arrived off Tangier with the object of enforcing redress for the recent disrespect shown to the Portuguese flag.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 14.

The Emperor William to-day visited the Pantheon for the purpose of laying a wreath on the tomb of Victor Emanuel. This act has called forth the utmost enthusiasm in Italy.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

ISMAILIA, Oct. 14.

The Indian troopship Malabar passed the Canal, outward bound, to Bombay, to-day.

THE HANMANTRAO APPEAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

In Hanmantrao's appeal which came up for judgment to-day, before Mr. Candy, Sessions Judge, Hanmantrao asked that his conviction by Mr. Vidal should be quashed on grounds already published. Two days were spent in the hearing of evidence and of arguments *pro* and *con*. To-day the Sessions Judge gave his decision. He upheld the conviction by the magistrate, though, of course, he could not enhance the sentence. Referring to the first point raised by defendant's pleader (Mr. Merwanjee Framjee), the judge ruled that it was discretionary to presume an uncorroborated accomplice unworthy of any credit in a particular case, and conviction was not illegal, because it proceeded upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. In this case it was shown that Dabir, employed under the Commissioner of the Central Division, went to Javerkar, a friend of Hanmantrao, and after some haggling paid Rs. 3,000, which must have been accepted as a reward for inducing the Commissioner to give him promotion. At the outset it was obvious that the stories of Dabir, Sathbai, and Jawarkar must be in main points true or false; the theory of the defence was that these men conspired and made charges thinking Government would back them, but he held they could not have gained anything by introducing Hanmantrao's name; for if witnesses concocted a story at all, it would be the obviously simple story that they went to Mr. Crawford and paid some money.

The judge then referred to Sindekar's case. Sindekar had averred that he had offered a bribe of Rs. 2,000 for a mamlutdarship, Rs. 3,000, however, being demanded. The judge gave credence to his story, but remarked that, as Mr. Crawford was not an accused person in this case, it would have been more satisfactory if his name were mentioned. It was not incumbent, however, to prove that Mr. Crawford was not bribed, for in this country subordinates and hangers-on were freely tipped without the knowledge of their employers. But doubtless appointments were gazetted irregularly. The judgement into the question of the transfers and promotions, and reviewed the different grounds for acquittal urged by Mr. Merwanjee, and, it may be said, disagreed with all. He cast grave doubts upon Mr. Crawford's evidence in the portion where he had mentioned his conversation with Mr. Woodward with reference to Sindekar's transfer. He drew attention to the fact that the petition which he was alleged to have sent about his wife's health could not be found among the records in the Commissioner's Office, and that the defence had not even made an effort to produce evidence of its having been written. He believed, then, the conversation which Sindekar was alleged to have had had with Pense and Kharkar had really taken place, because if it had not Mr. Nugent would have been cross-examined as to having been told about it by Pense ten days after. He was of opinion that a man who could act with regard to appointments as Hanmantrao was shown to have acted was the man to whom people would apply. There was no record of any promises of pardon having been given. The absence of any letters between Dabir, Sindekar, Kuntekar or Sathbai, showed that they were not trying to prove too much. Mr. Crawford was an interested party, and his statements were to be received with caution. The judge, in conclusion, remarked that he did not think the evidence of the so-called tainted witnesses was inadmissible; on the contrary, he credited it, and therefore he confirmed the finding of the magistrate.

ISHAK KHAN'S REBELLION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

News received *via* Herat states that Ishak Khan fled to Kerki in Bokharan territory. The whole of Afghan Turkistan is now in the Amir's hands and Ishak's forces are quite dispersed.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

The *Pioneer's* correspondents with the force telegraphs as follows:—

Kunhar, 13th Oct.—Maidan, the fanatic stronghold, is in flames. At 6 this morning the entire force crossed the river with the exception of the Kunhar garrison, and guns were left to protect their crossing. By 8-45 the troops were drawn up on the plain opposite, ready for advance. The 29th on the extreme right with the 4th Punjab Infantry and guns, while the Royal Irish were on the left near the hills, and the Pioneers in reserve. Polasi we found deserted, and passed it untouched, and it soon became evident that there was no one in Maidan itself. A few of the enemy were to be seen on the hills on our left, but the main body with the standards of the previous evening had disappeared, and we walked in unmolested and without the expected resistance. We found the place strongly fortified and surrounded by a high wall, topped with thorns and loopholed, and within a regular trodden down parade-ground, where our friends were wont to drill. Everything of value had been removed, and the only living thing in the place was a desolate kitten which was feelingly appropriated by a Commissariat Sergeant.

The Fort having been surrounded and filled with dead brushwood, Captain Grant blew up the two principal towers, and the place was speedily wrapped in flames.

Camp Kaim Galli, 14 Oct.—We have received no news whatever to-day from the River Column, the line being interrupted. The expected jargas have not arrived. Colonel Hastings, 2nd Sikhs, who was to have received submission and nazzur from the Tilli Saiads reports that all the headmen had left. The cable was laid to-day to Chittabut, but is already reported to be cut in four places.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

The sixth day of the Rifle Meeting commenced with the Volunteers and Parvati Cup competitions. The first was very keenly contested, and was won by the G. I. P. R. Volunteers with an average of 56·50 per man, the second being the Royal Fusiliers with 331 points. The Parvati Cup did not close. The Rifle Gathering, at 200 yards, was headed by Lance-Sergeant McCormick, B. B. and C. I. Vol., with a score of 30. Sergeant Mawhood, Poona Volunteers, and Private White, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, second and third, with 29 each. In Rifle gathering, at 300 yards Private Green, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, stands first, with Volunteer Vas, B. B. and C. I., and Corporal Wolfe, G. I. P. next, with a score of 29 each. The first place in the Rifle gathering at 500 yards fell to Lance Corporal Wooldridge, Royal Fusiliers, with 31 points, five men tieing for second place with 30 points each. In the same match at 700 yards, Armourer Sergeant Tooth was first with 33 points, Lieutenant Osborne, Royal Lancaster, being second with the same score. The shooting throughout this match was very good, no less than nine thirties being counted out. Corporal Reilly, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was first in the Marksmans. Contest, at 800 yards, with 29 points, Lance-Corporal Baldwin and Private W. Cratchley being second and third, with same score. The remaining seven prize-winners tied with 28 each. Havildar Cristnajee Cuddum, 9th Bombay Infantry, won the Western India Medal, with 130 points. Sergeant-Major Shaik Mahomed Ebrahim, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, was second in this match with 130 points. One of the greatest attractions of the meeting, *viz.*, the Wantage, came off this afternoon, in which the Hyderabad contingent took all before them. Seventeen teams from various Corps competed, and the whole was run off in three hours and-a-half. The average time between the starting of one team and the starting of the next was twelve minutes. The winning teams were as follows:—First, 3rd Cavalry H.C., fourth team, 124 points, which included full points for drill and riding; second, 3rd Cavalry H. C., third team, 120 points, receiving 8 for drill and riding; third, 3rd Cavalry H. C., first team, 117 points, with full points for form; fourth, 3rd Cavalry H. C., second team, 109 points, with, nine points for form; fifth, 1st Cavalry, H. C. second team, 104 points, with eight added. I.-B. Royal Horse Artillery won the European prize. In this match the Bombay Light Horse sent three teams to compete, which being nearly half the available strength of the Corps, was highly creditable and are exceedingly sporting, but they were much handicapped in not having been able to practice on the course like many other teams which have been doing so for some days previously.

H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief was present during the greater portion of the competition, and on conclusion he inspected the winning teams and complimented them on their performances, which, in the opinion of all, was well deserved. A large concourse of spectators were present on the ground, and the band of the Royal Fusiliers played from 4 to 6 on Saturday evening. The officers in camp had a guest night in their spaciousness tent, and the string band of the 2nd Grenadiers was present, and played a nice selection of music. As before mentioned the I.-B. R. H. A. took the first prize for Europeans in the Wantage, being closely pressed by the Bombay Light Horse with only four points behind, thus beating the G.-3rd R. A. by 21 points, a very good performance considering the handicap previously alluded to.

THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The Lieut-Governor of the Punjab left Simla this morning for Lahore.

THE P. W. DEPARTMENT.

The committee appointed in connection with the Public Works Department, to reduce the office work of Executive Engineers, will meet at Lahore in the beginning of November, and then visit Allahabad, Bombay, and Calcutta, spending about a month at each place. The idea is to cut down the number of returns and other office work, so that Executive Engineers may have more time for their outdoor work. The committee will be delighted to receive the evidence of anyone who has had experience in the department, but evidence of novices will not be entertained.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, president of the above committee, will also carry on an investigation with a view to reducing work in the Examiners' Offices in every branch of the Public Works Department, but chiefly the railway branch. The committee, appointed some time ago, consisting of Messrs. Logan, Macdonald, Lewis, and Buckley, to fix the standard of examination for admittance to the superior and subordinate grades, Public Works Accounts branch, and also for occasional appointment in the Financial Department, have sent in their report. The examination will be competitive among nominees, being equal to the B. A. of the Calcutta University, but the subjects will have a distinctly modern side.

THE MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

H. E. the Governor arrived at Cannanore on Saturday, and, replying to the Municipal address, feared he could not hold out hope that troops in former numbers would be stationed at Cannanore, though the decrease doubtless affected the commercial prosperity of the town. His Excellency expressed the doubt whether the Municipality had sufficiently considered the question whether the extension of the Madras Railway would pay.

His Excellency left for Mangalore this evening.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, Oct. 15.

Kazi Abdul Kadar called a meeting at his place here yesterday, when Mr. Bhimjee, addressed the meeting on the benefits of the Congress. Two persons spoke against Mr. Bhimjee, who demanded the right of reply, which being refused large numbers left. Afterwards an attempt was made to pass Anti-Congress resolutions, amidst confusion.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here from Kurrachee this morning *via* Marseilles.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, on the evening of 7th inst.

COLOMBO, Oct. 15.

The mail steamer Brittania arrived here from Aden to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97½
3 per cent. French Rentes	82½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	71½
Bar Silver	42½
Chartered Bank Shares	£ 26-10.
Chartered Mercantile Shares	£ 21
Hongkong and Shanghai	£ 52-10

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect, *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Java, (Banjoewangee) and Port Darwin cables right. Communication with Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand now restored.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Oct. 14.

10 p.m.	82·2

MONDAY, Oct. 15.

10 a.m.	78·9
10 a.m.	86·5
2 p.m.	91·9
4 p.m.	90·2

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The Emperor Frederick "being dead yet speaketh." It is impossible to overstate the interest and even excitement which has been caused—not only in Germany but in every country in Europe—by the publication of a portion of the late Emperor's diary, to which I alluded last week. Everybody almost has learned something of recent European history which he did not know before. Our English portion is startling enough. Napoleon III., while a prisoner at Wilhelmshoe, actually suggested that Germany and France should stop fighting one another and combine to attack England! All the time, as you will remember, Sedan having happened, English Queen and English people were vying one with the other in urging moderation upon the victors and endeavouring to secure better terms for the conquered. Not a journal of importance, alike in London and the country, has failed to take note of this grave statement. I have seldom seen soberer writing in the English press, or a more remarkable consensus of opinion expressed by journals of all shades of opinion than this incident has called forth. All write to one end, though the expressions are various. The remarks published proved that, however, much we may differ on home politics, in presence of a danger from the outside, our ranks close immediately, and we present a united front. Our interest in this important publication, however, is faint compared with that exhibited by the German people. Among the Prussian Conservatives fury is let loose; to the Liberals the revelation of their great Emperor's *rapprochement* with themselves in all that made for Constitutionalism is as manna from Heaven—and a great deal more besides. At first the authenticity of the diary was questioned, Prince Bismarck himself declaring it to be apocryphal. The choicest imaginable comment upon these statements is the fact that the further issue of the *Deutsche Rundschau* has been stopped. Even a "blood-and-iron" Chancellor, one might think, would not stop the issue of a document which he could prove to be false; the mere disproof would be sufficient. As you will see in the vast mass of matter which has been published, there are many guesses as to the source whence the diary found its way to the printer; hitherto the enquiries have been fruitless, and I should think are likely to remain so. The Empress Victoria was, of course, roundly charged with the imprudence because of her alleged dislike to Prince Bismarck, but all knowledge on the Empress's part has been authoritatively denied. For the rest, the solid result of publication is likely to rest with the National Liberals and the progressive Parties generally. Prince Bismarck will find his work cut out for him when next he meets the Reichsrath. The printers are to be punished—at least a prosecution is to be entered upon. In one and the same breath the authenticity of the diary is denied, and the publishers are charged with revealing State secrets!

Mr. Coroner Wynne E. Baxter has horrified us with a theory respecting the Whitechapel murders, which seems to have some substance in it, although so good an authority as Sir J. R. Bennett doubts its correctness. The murderer was not a woman, dominated by fiendish jealousy, as the venerable "S. G. O." suggested, nor was it the work of a butcher or of a gang of ruffians. If the coroner's clue be correct the women were killed because a certain American scientist wanted to acquire certain gynæcological specimens, at £20 a piece. It should not be difficult to ascertain who the American was who made enquiries on such a gruesome subject at more than one of our pathological schools. This ascertained, surely there is detective skill in Sir Charles Warren's force sufficient to so follow up the clues which would be in their hands as to run the murderer to earth. The idea is fiendish, and the crime appalling. It will be well if it be true. For one thing such a discovery would prove that "the slums," with all the crimes belonging to them and arising out of their unhealthy conditions, are not responsible for such a diabolical act. At the beginning of the week there seemed to be good grounds for a fear that the Whitechapel monster had left London and was continuing his hideous work in the North of England. A woman was murdered in Durham under circumstances similar to those recorded in Whitechapel. Mutilation was a feature in the new slaughter as in the old. Dr. Phillips, the surgeon who examined the murdered woman Chapman's remains, went northwards and examined this other poor creature also. Mutilation there was indeed. But *the* special feature of the metropolitan murder was wanting. All the organs were intact. The Police theory that the Durham woman was murdered by a sweetheart who has since disappeared, and that he was led to wreak his vengeance in this particular form by what he had read in the papers, is no doubt correct. As Mr. Stead remarked, "The reading of ill deeds makes ill deeds done"—an apothegm evidently not in his mind when he determined upon making his great *exposé* of one evil of our present-day civilization. The question of publicity, or non-publicity in such cases as this is difficult to decide; one may not dogmatize, for, if a description of the mutilation led a weakly-balanced mind to wreak its vengeance in a similar way rather than in ordinary fashion, so likewise a statement as to the removal of a particular part of the victim's body led to a communication being made to the coroner, which will possibly lead to the arrest of the murderer.

Germany is finding that colonies, if they bring glory to the Empire, are also very productive of anxiety and worry. Unwarned by French discomfiture in Tonkin, Prince Bismarck has gone on adding colony to colony in the most reckless fashion, not caring seemingly that he was satisfying his earth-hunger in the most unremunerative parts of the world, and amongst the most savage and reckless of races. At this moment, Germany has two "little wars," in a sense, on her hands. Her Eastern African possessions are now in revolt and, in holding them, she has a wolf by the ears. At any time we should be interested in Germany's colonial troubles; with our own anxieties so great concerning Stanley and Emin Pasha, and our sorrow at the deaths of Barttelot and Jameson, in the same Dark Continent we are more than usually eager and interested. As a rule, Prince Bismarck does not require any outside influences to stir his wrath against an enemy; Count Arnim found this to his cost. But, it is just possible that colonial difficulties may have something to do with the Berserker rage he is exhibiting concerning the publication of the Emperor Frederick's diary. I find that the managers of the British East African Association profess to be in no fear as to the troubles coming across the border and affecting their territory. It is to be hoped they will not prove to have been too sanguine. The average African savage cannot be greatly blamed if he is unable to carefully discriminate between Saxon and Teuton.

A great deal of surprise was expressed at Sir Richard Webster's non-appearance for his clients at the preliminary meeting of the Parnell Commission. The observations made were not complimentary. If a rumour which is current to-day may be trusted, the secret of Sir Richard's absence is not hard to seek. The rumour I refer to declares that Lord Esher is about to resign the Mastership of the Rolls and the Attorney-General is to take his place. It may be that Sir Richard Webster has known of this possibility for some time, and may have felt that, under the circumstances, he had better not attend before Justices Hannen, Smith, and Day. In that cases, however, a competent man should have taken his place. If, as is further expected, Mr. Finlay is made Solicitor-General, Sir Edward Clarke succeeding Sir Richard Webster, the Unionist cause may not be strengthened in the country, but it will be decidedly fortified in the House of Commons. Mr. Finlay is a splendid debater.

Nawab Mahdi Ali left London this forenoon for the South of France, and will embark at Brindisi in the Rome a fortnight hence. We have seen the last of him at least ten days or a fortnight sooner than was expected. He found his stay at Bournemouth pleasant, but he did not recover energy so quickly as was hoped, and his medical attendant, Dr. Rustomjee, fortified by other advice, was concerned at the effect of our climate upon his never very strong lungs. The Nawab was certainly not looking well when he went away, but I do not think there is any occasion for concern respecting him. Under more genial skies than ours and with the stimulus of an Indian sun he will soon be himself again. It is but common fairness to Mahdi Ali that I should repeat here what I have heard from every one connected, however remotely, with the Deccan Mining Concession, and that is—that it would have been impossible for the Nizam or for his Minister, Sir Asman Jah, to have found a better representative of their interests than the Political and Financial Secretary has proved to be. He has been most judicious in his utterances and straightforward in his conduct. When one considers the diverse interests through which the course of his mission lay and remembers the contending forces amongst which he had to move steadily and serenely and with these compare the way in which he had done his duty, but one opinion can be expressed; that opinion is emphatically favourable. Mahdi Ali had made for himself a great reputation before ever he saw the shores of Britain; that reputation has been enhanced by his wise and statesmanlike conduct of the affairs entrusted to him by Sir Asman Jah. Mahdi Ali has been criticised, chiefly in India, for not exhibiting qualities more or less fierce and defiant in this direction or that. The answer, I suppose, to all such remarks is that the Nawab is a man under authority, and that he did what he was told to do. Certainly, so far as my observation has gone, the Nizam, the Minister, and the State are to be congratulated on their representation to England respecting a very difficult matter.

Mr. Chamberlain had the political arena all to himself last week. The same thing has happened this week. The Liberal papers are complaining that Mr. Chamberlain merely repeats the old arguments against Home Rule, and that he says nothing that calls for an answer. The complaint is not unfounded, but Mr. Chamberlain is, perhaps, more to be pitied than blamed. It was, he doubtless thinks, unkind of his opponents not to give him something fresh to talk about at Nottingham by replying to his Bradford speech. Time was when he would have been followed within forty-eight hours by one of the Liberal leaders, but all that is changed, and Mr. Chamberlain finds that his periodical deliverances on the question of the day are beginning to receive almost as little attention as is paid by Mr. Gladstone's supporters to the fitful appearances of that Pope of political purity, the great Maccullum More. If it is true that Mr. Chamberlain's *amour propre* is wounded by the refusal of the Liberal party to trouble themselves greatly by his lucubrations and oratory, nobody need be surprised. Mr. Chamberlain is idolized by the great territorial magnates whom he assailed a few years ago, and no doubt he feels a certain pride in being admitted to the intimacy of Dukes and Duchesses, but after all this is poor compensation for the loss of his influence with the Democracy, whose uncrowned king he was until he broke away from his old leader. People are often fond of speculating on the future of the former tribune. It used to be said that in spite of all that has occurred, when the Irish difficulty had been solved—at the next general election if we are to believe the optimists—Liberals and Dissentient Liberals would shake hands, and Mr. Chamberlain would be acclaimed Cæsar. Political memories are notoriously short, but the number of those who think that Mr. Chamberlain will ever wear the mantle of leader of the Liberal party is daily becoming smaller. It is not so much that the Liberals would be too angry with him to swear fidelity to him, but that he is gradually drifting away from Liberal principles as a consequence of the atmosphere by which he is now surrounded. At least so the men who formerly thought so much of him say. Mr. Chamberlain is not unaware of the current talk, and that is why he scarcely ever makes a speech without declaring his unfaltering attachment to the Democratic cause. Unfortunately no small portion of the Liberal party think he is deceiving himself, and without adopting in their entirety the opinions of his critics, it would not be astonishing if on the result of the blandishments to which he is treated his Radicalism, once the terror alike of timid Liberals and unprogressive Conservatives, were to lose some of its robustness. At any rate, whether Mr. Chamberlain becomes converted to Conservatism or returns to the fold of Liberalism—at present he occupies a position between the two—the Aristocracy, formerly the object of his rancorous envoy and malignant spite, will not be again taunted by him with being persons who toil not neither do they spin.

Apart from the almost unavoidable staleness of his arguments, Mr. Chamberlain at Nottingham displayed a good deal of his habitual cleverness, and he certainly scored by the prominence he gave to his recital of one or two of the worst of the outrages that have disgraced the Irish cause. "I want to know," said Mr. Chamberlain, "whether the Gladstonians justify these outrages. If they do not why do they not denounce them?" The Liberals are quite well aware of the injury inflicted upon themselves by the murder of old Patrick Quirke, the assault on the Schoolmaster Robinson, and the boycotting of the Curtin family, and if denunciation could put an end to such deeds there would be plenty of it forthcoming. In private conversation one discovers that with opponents to Home Rule next to the outrages above referred to and the fear—in many cases the genuine fear—of the disintegration of the Empire following from the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's scheme, the thing that tells most against the Irish demands is the fact that the Nationalists are supposed to receive salaries which enable them to live in luxury. Mr. Chamberlain made a great deal of this on Wednesday, and delicately styled the Parnellites as a "kept" party. To anyone who is acquainted with the *pers nnel* of the Irish party, it is well known that not a few are men whose private circumstances are such that they would disdain to touch a penny of the League funds for their own advantage; but it has always been understood that some of the poorer men had their incomes supplemented to enable them to meet the extra outlay entailed by their residence for a considerable portion of the year in London. But the amount cannot be extravagant, judging from the modest style in which almost every member of the Irish party lives. I am now speaking of the more needy men like Mr. Blane and John O'Connor and not of men like Mr. Corbet, the prosperous agriculturist of Wicklow, or Mr. T. M. Healy, the successful barrister of Dublin. Mr. Justin McCarthy, who is not likely to require any portion of the funds subscribed by "the savant girls of America," declares that there is not one single member of the Irish Parliamentary party who would not be better off in a worldly sense to-day if he had never joined that party. "Mr. Chamberlain," adds Mr Parnell's principal lieutenant, with a vehemence of a language unusual for him, "makes his rash and ignoble assertion not knowing what he is talking about, and I stigmatize his statement as a calumny." Mr. Michael Davitt, too, has taken up the cudgels against Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Davitt declares that he has never received a penny from the League Exchequer for his services to Ireland, although he sees no objection to Irish members being paid any more than he does to Ministers of the Crown receiving salaries. This does not quite meet the objection to the followers of Mr. Parnell accepting, if they do accept, payment for their attendance in Parliament. Opponents of Home Rule would say that while the members of the Administration are remunerated by their own country, the funds out of which the Irish members draw their allowance is mainly contributed by foreigners and rivals.

Not very long ago it was prophesied that the alliance between the English Liberals and the Irish Nationalists was on the point of dissolution; that Mr. Parnell quite saw that there was no chance of the Liberal party coming into power with Home Rule as their policy; and that he was prepared to throw over Mr. Gladstone with his impossible promises, for Lord Salisbury with his probable moderate reforms. Certainly there were signs of some little impatience on the part of the Nationalists, but it died away. Recently it has been revived by Mr. Davitt, whose influence with Irish men of the peasant and farming classes is scarcely inferior to that of Mr. Parnell, but it has not been attended with the disastrous consequences anticipated in certain quarters. Indeed, Mr. Davitt himself explains that his words have been given a strained meaning, and that his gratitude to Mr. Gladstone is not one bit less sincere than that of any other Home Ruler. Candour, whatever else may be said about Mr. Davitt, was always one of his strong points, and it was only what might be expected that he should blast out everything that passed between him and Mr. Parnell in the interview which the Irish leader had with his impulsive and recalcitrant follower. However, the conversation is an interesting as showing that at present, at all events, the solidarity of the two parties is all that any adherent of the English and Irish leaders could desire, and that it would not be easy to produce a serious rupture. Mr. Davitt, in the speech I have referred to, was very angry with Mr. Healy for what was described as his "characteristic impertinence" at a meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday. As the London papers did not report Mr. Healy at any length some people here are puzzled to know what had been said to excite Mr. Davitt's indignation. I have read the whole of Mr. Healy's speech as given in the Dublin papers, and I am bound to say that the speaker did not mince his words. The burden of his remarks was that the salvation of Ireland, if it was to be worked out at all, must be worked out in Ireland by Irishmen and not in England by Englishmen. "To expect that the English people would come over here and make speeches and go to gaol and beam and brim over with benevolence for them he would say that all that was bosh and bunkum. It was for the Irish people to fight their own battle in their own land." The foregoing passage is a specimen of what I suppose Mr. Davitt means when he speaks of "characteristic impertinence." Certainly no one need be surprised at Mr. Davitt's wrath, for "bosh and bunkum" is a provokingly disagreeable expression in the mouth of an enemy and much more so in the mouth of a political friend. Although Mr. Healy was so severe upon his brother-Nationalist, he was quite polite to his opponents, admitting that they honestly believed that Home Rule would lead to separation, and that they were justified in doing their best to prevent Mr. Gladstone from returning to power. Of course, Mr. Healy said no more than what is obvious and true, but in politics we do not always find a generous recognition of what is obvious and true. This is not one of the most conspicuous of the virtues produced by our system of party Government. Some excitement was caused a few day's ago by Mr. William O'Brien's threat to lay bare certain mysterious charges against the honour of castle officials, and many people thought we were on the eve of disclosures similar to those which created so much scandal in the Irish capital a few years ago. Mr. O'Brien did not positively say that he would publish at once the facts which seem to have come under his notice, and it may be that he is holding his hand until a more favourable opportunity occurs. It has been suggested that Mr. Gladstone has interfered to prevent the matter going any further, but this, of course, is extremely unlikely.

Nothing more has been heard about the reported Ministerial changes that were said to be imminent, with the exception of that relating to Sir Richard Webster, but as the day for the reassembling of Parliament approaches there will no doubt be the usual cup of rumours. There seems to be a pretty general opinion that Mr. Matthews is to go, though not as the result of the *Daily Telegraph's* furious onslaught upon him. Malicious persons say that through some backstairs influence or other Mr. Edward Lawson heard that Lord Salisbury was determined to offer up the Home Secretary as a sacrifice and immediately set his clever editor to work, in order that the *Telegraph* might have the credit for bringing about the downfall of a prominent Minister. It seems to be settled that young Mr. Walter Long and not Mr. Chaplin is to be the Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Long has done good work as the righthand man of Mr. Ritchie in the passage of the Local Government Bill through the House of Commons, and he presumably knows a cow from a horse; but one would hardly have thought that he carried sufficient guns for the office about to be created, especially if it is combined with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Chaplin will not like being passed over, and there may be some truth in the report that he has rejected with scorn overtures to him that he should accept the Governorship of the Cape, or, when it becomes vacant, that of Bombay.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has introduced a French journalistic feature into English journalism, and so far with effect. It publishes a serial story in its daily issue. That now running is worth mentioning in this letter with more than a passing reference to the fact because it relates to India, and is of considerable interest. An English Subaltern engaged in the war with Afghanistan, fifty years ago, in his hot-bloodedness killed an old hermit who endeavoured to stay his slaughtering hand. The old man, it turned out, had been living on that spot since Tamerlane passed that way (!) and had attained unheard-of bliss and importance in connection with the higher life of Buddhism. The author of the story, in his belief in the power of the *chelas*, out Sinnett's Sinnett, and puts Madame Blavatsky out of countenance. The *denouement* is most effective. The vengeance wreaked for the deed done was ruthless.

One of the worst features of life in London just now is the gambling clubs which, under respectable exteriors, are veritable "hells." With some men gambling must be a disease or a mania, so completely do they seem to be under the influence of the green table and the Devil's books. Take this story, for example, about "Mr. Jubiles" Benson, who, in less than two years, has run through nearly half-a-million. He was playing, quite recently, at the Junior Turf Club. He borrowed a ten-pound note, ventured it, and lost; found he had two sovereigns, lost them; felt again, produced half-a-sovereign, lost that; then two half crowns, and finally all he possessed, eight pence; even the latter went. Mr. Benson is a type, and not a solitary instance.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Oct. 13.

The Sanitary Commissioner (H. A. D.) has left this station on a tour of inspection through the Berars. It is hoped that he will move the powers that be, to introduce sanitation in the villages where the mortality figures highly. Surgeon-Major Little, M. D., I am told, proceeds on furlough in the first quarter of next year. The Sanitary Commissionership's mantle is to fall on a Bengali medico.

Mr. Storey, the Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., from Bolarum, is now here on a tour of inspection. Major Clarke, Examiner, P. W. Accounts, is also on his tour of inspection.

I learn from Akola that Mr. Light, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., proceeds immediately to Buldana, to begin the water-works project. Mr. Rose from Khangaon takes his place at Akola.

The first picking of the cotton crop will begin in a few days. Although there has been sufficient rain for this staple, yet the precious element is sadly lacking. The rainfall has not come up to the average *quantum* for the past five years.

THE MASSACRE OF THE MEDICAL INNOCENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to write a few words about the "Massacre of the Medical Innocents." It is true that in both the first and second examinations in medicine the papers were long and stiff, and seemed to have been examined with equal severity. But the examinations are finished; the papers examined and the results declared. Why then, I ask my medical brothers and outsiders, make this hubbub? What is done is done, and we must try and make the best of it. All our noise and uproar wont make the non-passed pass. Some of your correspondents write that undeserving students have got through. I beg to contradict this statement, and say that all who have passed deserved to pass. The fact is that many of the more deserving students have got plucked in both the examinations. Certainly, students like Mr. Fernandes, Mr. Gandar, Mr. Narielwalla, Mr. Sethna, Mr. Dalal, Miss Cama, Miss Hunt, and some others besides deserved to pass. As a proof that no undeserving student has passed, I will say that out of the nine two got plucked last time and were consequently better prepared this time, and the remaining seven stood in the class roll-call according to merit all above the number 11. I would advise my class brothers and other outsiders to leave off challenging the examiners and other like nonsense, and having asked the advice of our worthy principal and other professors petition the University authorities to hold both examinations again in the month of April, and so give one more chance to the unlucky students.

AN UNLUCKY CANDIDATE.

Oct. 14.

THE MOSQUITO PEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I doubt if there is any remedy to rid these "little blood-suckers" from off the face of the world. I enjoyed my *siesta* and sleep at nights, without containing, last November in Bombay while on leave, by allowing the soapsuds to dry on my face and hands. The pests will not rest on the part that has the dry solution—common bar soap and water. Although the dried soap on one's face is rather uncomfortable, it is a remedy to prevent these elephant-like animals resting or coming near you and drawing blood.

Berar, Oct. 13. B.

ABKARI IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the fifth clause of the Government Resolution on the Abkari report for 1885-87, different systems of farming have been mentioned for different zillas. Now the first is the still-head duty, central distillery and minimum guarantee revenue system. The second is the out-still and lump-sum farming system. The third system, known as the still-head duty, public distilleries, and license-fee system was that under which excise arrangements were carried on in the town and island of Bombay. This Bombay system, the Resolution states since the close of the year has been extended to the districts of Tanna and Kolaba.

That the Bombay system has been extended to the Tanna and Kolaba districts, I beg to say, is quite untruly reported by Government. In the same report the Abkari Commissioner himself thus writes:—

"No spirit which is in strength higher than 10° u-p. is allowed in Bombay as country spirit;" further, "no toddy spirit which is in strength higher than 25° u-p. or below 65° u-p. is saleable in the town of Bombay. The licence fees payable for the privilege of retailing country spirits vary according to the business done in each shop. The same system has been, from the 1st January, 1888, extended to the districts of Tanna and Colaba, with the difference that, instead of separate licenses for each shop, a single license is granted for all the shops comprised in one taluka, and the licensee pays, for the privilege of retailing spirits, a percentage on the total amount of still-head duty leviable on the mowra spirits issued to him from the public distilleries at Uran, or from private distillery at Bhandup, and on the toddy spirit issued to him from the public distilleries at talukas. Toddy and mowra spirit of strength exceeding 25° u-p., or below 60° u-p., is not allowed to be sold in either Thana and Colaba."

When the Commissioner in this manner writes in his report that the shops of every whole taluka have been farmed out to one single individual, the Government Resolution then directly says that the Bombay system, i.e., the system of farming out each shop, has been extended to the districts of Tanna and Kolaba. Had the Bombay system been used, there would have remained no cause of complaint for people, and the shopkeepers there too as in Bombay would have sold to people, under the wholesome influence of competition, a good stuff at a small profit. Therefore, I cannot understand why Government should make such a false assertion in its resolution. In the last Parliament, during the discussion of the Abkari system, Mr. Samuel Smith cited the private writings of two Collectors who had received tenders for liquor with this condition that the con ract would be given to one who would sell more liquor, and those contracts the Parsee farmers had accepted. In connection with these tenders one Collector writes to Mr. Samuel Smith that he [illegible] them against his own conscience. Again, I [illegible] believe that in the coming Parliament discussion will reopen in reference to the Abkari system. Hence from this inaccurate resolution I am led to suspect that by putting it forward the Government would be attempting to persuade Parliament to believe that the Bombay Government is desirous to gradually do away with the farming system. If it were so the Government would miss its aim.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 15. P. B. DANTRA.

A STUDENT'S LAMENT.

We have received many letters on the results of the recent medical examination. The following which is fully authenticated, deserves a place apart:—

Sir,—The results of the recent medical examinations have completely stupefied my senses. I am a junior student, and the catastrophe of my seniors has filled me with mortal consternation. With whatever view the examiners have presented such results one thing is certain that they can never condone to call forth any extra energy for competition. They have destroyed the very spirit of emulation. The conviction that regular hard study, diligence, and industry can no longer be depended upon to be the sure rudders of success, is ruling the minds of most students. What guarantee can one have that his labours will be crowned with success when he finds in the lists of the successful candidates the names of several, who by their extraordinary diligence had won golden opinions from such honest and painstaking professors as Dr. I. B. Lyons and Dr. Macdonald, conspicuous by their absence. I know students of good intelligence who had completely sacrificed their best indulgences, and in lonely apartments and quiet nooks on stones and under the shade of trees round about the college, carried on with unremitting zeal their studies here, at the moment when they expected laurel wreaths, received burning coals.

THE HEROES OF LUCKNOW.

THOSE of the Lucknow heroes whom death has spared, and whom circumstances have not prevented from attending, met on the 26th ultimo, at the Hotel Metropole, Northumberland-avenue, to celebrate, by their anniversary dinner, the relief of the Lucknow garrison on the 25th September, 1857 :—

Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala occupied the chair, meeting with an enthusiastic reception, and was supported by General Sir William Olpherts, V.D., K.C.B., Lieutenant-General D. S. Dodgson, C. B., Major-General Digby Barker, Major-General D. Simons, C. B., Major-General G. S. Macbean, C. B., Major-General E. Maitland, C. B., Major-General E. J. Oldfield, Major-General G. Stewart, C. B., Surgeon-General J. J. Clarke, M. D., Colonel F. E. A. Chamber, Colonel Montagu Hall, Colonel J. Morland, Deputy-Inspector-General J. Jee, V. C., C. B., Deputy-Inspector-General W. K. Swettenham, Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Battine, Lieutenant-Colonel G.P. Blake, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Skrime, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Wade, Major W. H. Beaumont, Captain J. Robertson, and Mr. H. D. Willock. To these names should be added those of Lieutenant-General M'Leod Innes, V.C., Deputy-Surgeon-General S. B. Cartridge, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Boileau, and Captain Keir, who, as members of the original garrison, showed no less glorious spirit in defending the Residency than did the gallant force that marched to the rescue, and who since the arrangement so happily inaugurated last year may now be expected to be annually associated with the interesting commemoration banquet. The mail paper brings the following account :—

In the whole history of war there have been but few exploits equally worthy of commemoration. The story of the relieve of Lucknow will live as long as the English language, and until deeds of valour cease to move the hearts of men. Of the brilliant rolls of officers of the relieving force seventy-three survive, namely, thirteen officers of the staff (including two who were attached to it in a civil capacity), nine officers of volunteer cavalry, seven officers (including one attached) of Olpbert's and Maude's batteries, four Engineer officers (including one attached), six officers of the 4th Fusiliers, two of the 6th Regiment, eight of the 78th Highlanders (besides two others attached), six of the 84th Regiment, seven of the 90th Light Infantry, eight of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and two of the gallant regiment of Ferozepoore. Of this number, 30 sat down last night to their commemoration dinner. Lord Napier of Magdala—who had come over from the Continent to take part in the celebration—occupying the chair. The dinning hall, though not the largest, is one of the finest rooms in the Metropole—a building in which taste and sumptuousness are well combined. It is known as the King's room, beautifully proportioned, and wrought in dark oak. One of its chief features is an alcove, semicircular, and dome-shaped, with a row of lights at the spring of the arch. Opposite the alcove is a portrait of King James I. The other portraits are those of Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Howard (of Armada fame,) Ben Jonson (once upon a time a soldier, and a rough and ready one by all accounts,) George Villiers, Lord Bacon, and other celebrities of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. By the way, the room—library—in which the Lucknow survivors met before dinner is treated very successfully in the Elizabethan style; the interior of the vast building having been designed and furnished in a variety of styles, including Italian Renaissance and Moorish.

In that company of men who sat down quietly, unostentatiously, together, in the spirit of old comradeship, to live again for a brief space in the heroic past, how much of the romance and valour of our "island story" was embodied! The very names of the regiments whose exploits were commemorated recall many of the greatest scenes in our national drama of a thousand years. We have given the names already—the old names—but to the rising generation these famous regiments are perhaps becoming even more familiarly known under their territorial designations. The Sixty fourth has been rechristened the 1st North Staffordshire, the Seventy-eight is now known as the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, the Eighty-fourth as the 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, the Ninetieth as the 2nd Scottish Rifles, the 5th Fusiliers as the Northumberland Fusiliers. On the colours of these regiments are inscribed, among other names, more or fewer of the following: Blenhiem, Corama, Busaco, Salamanca, Toulouse, Lucknow, Afghanistan, Waterloo, Punjab, Sebastopol, China, Persia, New Zealand, Egypt, West Indies, Abyssinia, the Nile. Take any one of those renowned regiments, and the more record of its wanderings is an epitome of the adventure and the daring of the great race whose language and civilization have gone round the world. He—however he may love peace—must be a poor creature, whose heart is not stirred by the memory of their deeds. Besides those regiments of the first relief of Lucknow, which we have just named, there was an English regiment of the defence, the brave 32nd, now known as the 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Rifles. But we may explain that the 25th of September meeting commemorates the relief only, and that only those are eligible for membership who entered Lucknow on that day, or who on that day began the defence of the Alambagh, the palace and park four miles south of Lucknow. There is a separate list of survivors of the original garrison, and that list is kept up to date by the secretary of the "Defence" dinner.

Havelock, the illustrious leader of the relief, compared the defence of the English Residency by its handful of Europeans—and its little band of loyal native troops—to the siege of Saragossa. The whole series of operations in and around Lucknow—lasting nearly a whole year—the defence, the relief, then the blockade which followed the relief, and, finally, the defeat of the investing force in the spring of 1857, all these constitute the most interesting episode, or series of episodes, in the wonderful story of the Mutiny. Nowhere else, not at Delhi, nor at Agra, nor at Cawnpore, had there been so many repeated displays—following each other with such extraordinary rapidity—of obstinate English valour in face of terrific odds. Nowhere else had the mutineers displayed such a combination of skill and bravery. "Do or die!" it was, on both sides, as if the fate of the English Empire in the East depended on the issue—as, in fact, it did. But wonderful as was the series of Lucknow episodes, that one among them which has most fascinated the imagination, was the relief of the 25th September, 1857, under Havelock and Outram—the special event which as already said, was celebrated last night. The relieving force was, as we have seen, itself blockaded, but its release—though a most formidable task involving desperate fighting—was a question of time; whereas, in all human probability, it was, on the 25th September, just in time to save the inmates of the Residency from the fate that befel the women and children at Cawnpore. But there is another circumstance which justifies the selection of the great feat of the 25th September, namely, the series of eleven or twelve battles—most of them fought furiously and every one of them a brilliant English victory—in which Havelock's little army was engaged between the 12th of July and that date. A two months' attempt it was, to open up the road from the Ganges at Cawnpore to Lucknow, a distance of about fifty miles. Thirty-two years have passed since then, but there are the freshness and the fascination of yesterday in the story of the alternating fortunes of the struggle—soldiers too exhausted to pursue, and lying down to snatch a few hours' rest on the scene of some victory; or retiring, wearily retracing their steps to the Ganges, before overwhelming odds, but only to advance again with their unconquerable tenacity, in spite of shot and shell, in spite of the sun of an Indian summer—no-one-keeping Englishman knows what that means—and in spite of cholera, more dreaded than either. To live, as it were, that time over again is to realise the qualities of the English race at their best. Of the tenacity we have just spoken. What of the chivalry? Here is the typical instance of it—Outram's message to General Havelock, whom he had, in the regular course of things, superseded: "But to you shall be left the glory of relieving Lucknow, for which you have already struggled so much. I shall accompany you only in my civil capacity as Commissioner, placing my military service at your disposal should you please, serving under you as a volunteer." That is the highest sacrifice, the greatest honour, that one soldier can pay to another. Now for the latent tenderness in the Briton's character, a quality which he is usually ashamed of displaying. It was growing late when on the 25th September Havelock had fought his way to within five hundred yards of the Residency. A halt for the night was proposed. The men would not hear of it, if such an expression may be used with reference to disciplined soldiers. The Highlanders in particular were impatient to rush on and finish their work. So away they dashed. Here the human element comes in. They would not believe that all was right until they heard the shouts of cheering from within the Residency defences, and saw their countrymen's and countrywomen's faces. And then the stalwart Highlanders—dust-soiled, bearded, sunbrowned—losing control of themselves, seized the hands of men and women, and snatched the children in their arms, kissed them, caressed them, passing them, says one account, from one to the other. These were the same men—iron hearts in battle—who, arriving a day too late to avert the massacre of the two hundred and ten women and children at Cawnpore Well, and pausing in the silent, waste scene of horror, broke down and gave way to their grief. Where, in the whole history of war, is there the match of this imperishable tale of the relief of Lucknow?

The chair was, as we have said, filled by Lord Napier. With all his load of years, the fine old soldier looked remarkably well. To look at him, one would hardly have thought that he saw rough service in the Punjab long before the Mutiny, winning the special thanks of the Indian Government for service in the Hazara country, years previous to his gallant service in the relieving force. It was just ten o'clock when Lord Napier rose to make the first of the special speeches, the usual loyal toasts having been already disposed of. The first toast proposed by him was that of the memory of the men—Lawrence, Havelock, Neill, and others—who died during the episode of the relief. The toast was drunk in solemn silence. The reference which he made to Sir Henry Lawrence, in the course of his speech, was loudly cheered—"Henry Lawrence, who tried to do his duty"—in allusion to the pathetic epitaph which Lawrence wished to be inscribed on his tomb. "We cannot," said Lord Napier, "add to the glory of our countrymen who fell there, let us hold out their noble example to those who come after us."

General Olpherts whom the British soldier long ago dubbed affectionately as "Hellfire Jack," followed next, eliciting loud cheers when he pointed with his outstretched hand to the sole survivor from the Cawnpore massacre—General Delafosse—who, in spite of his grey hairs, looked young and hearty. "We are not here," said Gen. Olpherts, "to mourn our dead comrades, but to do honour to their memory." The speech—rattling, fluent, vigorous, humorous—was Olpherts all over.

The General coupled with the toast the names of Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, Generals Sir Fraser Tytler, Cornwallis Maude, C. B., V. C., Willis Spurgin, Sir John Hudson, and others, and begged permission at the same time to make a reference to those of his fallen comrades-in-arms, in whose memory he would quote some touching lines by a great but departed English poetess, which, with a slight paraphrasing, he thought particularly appropriate.

Weep not for those whose doom was sealed
On India's noblest battlefield.
. . . . .
They heard their bands exulting cry,
They saw the vanquished Sepoys fly,
And envied by their death of fame,
It shed a sunbeam o'er their name
That nought shall dim.
No cloud obscured their glory's day,
It saw no twilight of decay;
Weep not for them!
. . . . .
And breathe no dirge's plaintive moan,
Our heroes claim far loftier tone.
Oh, proudly should the war-song swell,
Recording how the mighty fell,
When England, midst the battle storm,
The avenging angel reared her form
In tenfold power;
Weep not for them!

"The Original Garrison of Lucknow" was proposed by General Dodgson, and the toast of "The Chairman" found an eloquent exponent in Sir William Olpherts, who also spoke to the energetic and enthusiastic *esprit de corps* displayed by the hon. secretary, Gen. G. D. Barker, in promoting the interests of the Lucknow dinner.

THE STANLEY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

A BRUSSELS telegram, dated Sept. 21, which we have alrday published announces that Mr. Jameson, chief of the vanguard of Major Barttelot's expedition, died of fever at Bangala Station (Congo State) on August 17.

Mr. Jameson was one of the most worthy members of the Emin Relief Expedition, and his death will bring grief to a wide circle of friends. Bangala, where he died, is a station half-way down the river, between Stanley Falls and Stanley Pool. It is no wonder, says the *Times*, that Mr. Jameson had felt the need of taking the advice of his white fellows, as the situation in which he was placed was as trying as could be conceived. It is, indeed, probable that he was making for the nearest telegraph station, in order to seek instructio s from headquarters, and this conjecture is confirmed by the latest telegram from the Congo, which tells us of Tippoo's refusal to lend any further aid. At all events, Jameson died like a brave man at his post, in the performance of his duty. Mr. J. S. Jameson was related to the well-known Dublin distillers, and was himself a man of fortune. He was an ardent naturalist rather than a sportsman, and had already spent several years in Bechuanaland collecting specimens of its fauna, and especially of its birds, for ornithology was his specialty. His collections were extensive and of great scientific value. Besides Mr. Selous, the well-known South African hunter and explorer, Mr. Jameson had quite a number of collectors in his service. His brother remained behind him when he left, and we believe is still in Bechuanaland in company with Mr. Selous. Mr. Jameson was under thirty years of age, of slight build, and to all appearance of by no means robust constitution. He was a man of great refinement of manners and of cultured habits, a man to all appearance hardly fitted to the rough work involved in an expedition such as that which he joined. Yet, so eager was he to accompany Mr. Stanley that he contributed £1,000 the the funds of the expedition as an inducement to the committee to permit him to join it. Mr. Jameson leaves behind him a widow, wh se grief must be all the greater from the thought that her husband has practically thrown his life away.

The London Committee of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition have received the following additional message from Mr. Ward, from Loando :—

"Barttelot's death broke up expedition. Manyemas disbanded. Jameson reported Tippoo Tib only man competent com mand Manyemas. Bonny and (*sic*) retaining loads Yarcombi close Stanley Falls. Many men and loads missing. Awaiting reply Loando.—WARD.

Letters received at Zanzibar on the 23rd ult. from Uganda, and dated June 27, report an absolute dearth of news regarding Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha. Quantities of their letters remain at Uganda, the road to which is entirely closed. Messrs. Gordon and Walker are well, and well treated by M'Wanga. Casard and Mahomed Biri are reported to have been murdered by Kabrega.

On behalf of the hon. secretary of the Emin Relief Committee, Mr. P. L. M'Dermott has forwarded for publication the following communication received on the 25th ult. by the Committee through their agents at Suakim :—

"Ten travellers have arrived from Kartoum; only one has given any information. He states that a Christian, a former Mudir of an Egyptian province, is strongly established in the dela of Bahr-el-Gazelle with a very large force of blacks, many of whom had little clothing, but cloth was being made under the white man's direction; that the Khalifa had sent three successive expeditions against this force, but all had returned to Khartoum unsuccessful, and that great alarm existed in Khartoum in fear of the numerous force with the white man. Natives here believe him to be Emin Pasha. The roads to Berber and Khartoum are fairly safe for messengers, and we may have important news at any time. Colonel Rundle has received an insulting reply to his letter to the Khalifa requesting information of the white man, declining to give any news or receive any further communication from Christians."

Mr. Burdett-Coutts asks, on behalf of the Emin Relief Committee, that :—

In common justice to the late Major Barttelot and to Mr. Jameson, all judgment as to their actions should be withheld until the latter's full report is received; and the public are warned against the stories which the Syrian interpreter Assad Farran, referred to in the accompanying telegram, as well as in Major Barttelot's despatch, has scattered broadcast on his journey down the Congo, and which have been hastily caught up and retailed in various forms in this country. This man was dismissed by Major Barttelot for incompetence, and no credence should be given to his unsupported statements. Mr. Burdett-Coutts quotes Major Barttelot's significant words contained in his last letter, and written at the most important moment of his life, when he asked the committee to "suspend all judgment concerning those actions, either in the present, past, or future, till I (or Mr. Jameson) return home." Then we have Mr. Jameson's last request in the following telegram which his wife received a few days ago :—"All reports about me emanating from Assad Farran, a dismissed interpreter, false. If made public, stop them. Sending necessary papers. Communicate with Mackinnon, president of the committee, and Sir Evelyn Baring, Cairo.—Jameson, Stanley Falls."

The Portuguese Royal mail steamer Portugal, Captain Barras, which has just arrived in Hull, had amongst its passengers the Syrian interpreter, Assad Farran, referred to in Major Barttelot's last despatches. He travelled to London on the 24th ult., and will be seen by the Emin Pasha Relief Committee. Farran left the camp at Aruwimi in June of this year, and three days afterwards Major Barttell at and Mr. Jameson started on the search for Stanley.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes :—

I hear that an expidition is being got ready, under the auspices of the British East African Company, to proceed to the interior, and it is hoped that this expedition may be able to reach Wadelai and take relief to Emin Pasha. A good deal of the work of preparation has already been done at Zanzibar by Mr. Walter Edmunds, who was for a while one of Stanley's young Lieutenants in the Congo State. Mr. Edmunds has organised a "bodyguard" of 750 trustworthy natives whom he is now drilling at Mombassa. These natives are being trained in the use of the Remington rifle, with which they will be armed, and it is believed that this force will be sufficient to enable the expedition to accomplish its object. The hope is entertained, I understand, that Sir Francis De Winton may be induced to accept the actual leadership of the expedition, the cost of which it is thought will be about £10,000.

Great efforts are being made in Berlin to push forward the organisation of the German Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, and it is now hoped that its leaders will be able to leave for Zanzibar next month.

According to the latest plans, as given by the *Times* Berlin correspondent, the expedition will consist of two separate caravans, the chief of which, numbering 300 men (apart, of course, from carriers), will be commanded by Lieut. Wissmann, who thinks that a marching column of this size is large enough for the purposes of self-defence, and yet small enough to move with the necessary speed. Herr Wissmann propose to lead his caravan to the lakes by way of the Unyamvesi country, although this route is longer than the one through Massailand, which would expose the expedition to dangers that may be avoided by a detour. The other caravan would follow later. That the German Emin Pasha Committee (as it calls itself and not Relief Committee) is in deep earnest may be judged by the appeal for funds which it has just issued, and which says :—"Armed with rich means, and acting under an English Commission, Stanley went out to establish communication with Emin Pasha; but his mission must now unfortunately be regarded as a failure. Yet Emin Pasha is urgently in need of help. His letters tell us his ammunition and supplies are becoming exhausted. Shall then our heroic countryman be left without support and abandoned to destruction? Shall his province, which was won over to civilisation by German energy, be allowed to relapse into barbarism? The attempts to reach Emin from the Congo have failed, nut from East Africa there is the best and surest way to the Upper Nile; and here, too, there is German territory, which affords the safest points of departure and support for an Emin Pasha expedition. The German people are now called upon to help the German Dr. Schnitzer; but this help, if it is not to come too late, must be given at once, and thus the German Emin Pas a Committee appeals to the nation for material assistance. Considerable sums have already been sent to the committee; but the immediate carrying out of the expedition requires the speedy contribution of more."

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. FORSTER.

IN the October number of the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Wemyss Reid replies to Mr. Gladstone's article critising certain statements in the recently published "Life of Mr. Forster" :—

It is pointed out that Mr. Gladstone's statement that Ministers did not determine to amend the existing law because they wished first to see the result of Mr. Parnell's prosecution, does not apply to Mr. Forster. The issue of that prosecution could not become known until January, 1881. On the 19th of October, 1880, Mr. Forster penned a memorandum for the information of his colleagues, from which the following are extracts :—"If nothing be done to January, this will happen: Law will be useless in the disturbed districts; liberty will be banished; either the landlords will not dare to exercise their rights, or, if they do exercise them, outrages will follow which we cannot prevent. What will be my position? I shall be constantly asked to perform the first duty of government, and I shall be compelled to say I cannot perform it."

Lord Spencer's appointment as Viceroy was boasted of as the supersession of Mr. Forster as Chief Secretary, and Mr. Gladstone gives his sanction to that view; but it is pointed out that it was at Mr. Forster's own request Lord Spencer was appointed, "though he would never have consented to retain his office of Irish Secretary as a mere subordinate to Lord Spencer."

Mr. Gladstone stated that there was not a shadow of a foundation for the assertion that when Mr. Forster resigned there was a divided and a wavering Cabinet. Mr. Wemyss Reid observes :—"The account of the events preceding his resignation which I have given in his Life and to which Mr. Gladstone objects I derived not at any subsequent period from the lips of Mr. Forster, but from documents in his own handwriting penned on the very day upon which the events to which he refers took place. Have I given the readers of Forster's Life an accurate description of these documents which embody Forster's opinions as to what was happening at that critical period? This, I think, as the one point that has to be settled, so far as Mr. Gladstone's criticisms of my narrative are concerned. It could be settled in a moment if I were at liberty to paint those documents in full; but I am not at liberty.

As to the existence of divisions in the Cabinet, Mr. Wemyss Reid says that Mr. Forster believed most firmly that certain of his colleagues were in agreement with him down almost to the moment at which he quitted the Ministry. Day by day, during that critical period preceding his resignation, his Diary established that Mr. Forster had good reason for believing that, whilst some of his colleagues were advocating the release of Mr. Parnell almost unconditionally, others agreed with himself in demanding that before release, there should be a public promise from the Home Rule leader which should commit him irrevocably against intimidation whether by outrage or boycotting.

As to the true reason of Mr. Forster's retirement from the Ministry, the following letter, dated the 23rd of April, 1882, addressed to one of his colleagues in the Cabinet, has been forthcoming since the appearance of Mr. Gladstone's article :—"As regards condition of release of Parnell and Co., what we want is not their promise to try to prevent outrages; but an assurance by which they will be bound in honour before the public—that is, an undertaking that they will not themselves renew an agitation to replace the law of the land by their law, or to prevent men from the fulfilment of their contracts, or in any way, by boycotting or otherwise, to intimidate them from the full enjoyment of their rights."

MR. O'BRIEN AND LORD LANSDOWNE.

A NATIONALIST demonstration was held on Sunday, the 23rd ult. at Marlyborough, Queen's County, to protest against the action of Lord Lansdowne towards his Luggacurren tenants. Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., who was accompanied by several other members of Parliament and some English friends, said he was proud of the gallant struggle made by the tenants against unjust demand. They had not budged one inch, and had held the field like good soldiers and campaigners. The original cause of the dispute was a refusal to grant a reduction in judicial rents, but now it was conceded on all sides—even by the Tories and the agent—that the tenants were entitled to a reduction. He accused the agents, Mr. Trench, of treachery in connection with the recent abortive negotiations for a settlement, and said they had now blown to pieces for ever the old argument that Lord Lansdowne was a good landlord. He stood condemned by his own friends because the tenants were right in the beginning. The tenants were not going to submit to a wholesale depopulation of five miles of country, and he urged them to stand firmly together, and victory would crown their efforts. The arm of Ireland was long enough to reach Lord Landsdowne in Canada, and it would do so in India. His lordship depended upon his purse in the present struggle, but the Irish people trusted to the sympathy of millions of their countrymen all over the world. The men of Luggacurren would yet receive the gratitude of an Irish Parliament. A general election was near at hand, and the English masses, unless they were guilty of deception, would knit the issue once and for all at the poll. He was confident that they would mark in an overwhelming manner their disapproval of the present tyrannical and exterminating policy of the Tory Government. The grand result would be that the Luggacurren tenants would be restored to their homes, and an Irish Parliament would be established in College Green.

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

COUNT KALNOKY returned to Vienna on the 22nd ult. The tranquil condition of the public mind which existed at the time of the Minister's departure has not, says a *Times* telegram, been disturbed by any incident or rumour calculated to cause anxiety. Contrary to their usual custom, the Vienna newspapers publish no articles touching the Minister's return and speculating on what he and Prince Bismarck may have decided at Friedrichsruh. The policy of waiting, watching, and consolidating alliances by every means is felt to be in the ascendant, and even the small clouds in the Macedonian sky seem to produce no uneasiness.

According to a Belgrade telegram, the existence of a Servian Ministerial crisis is an undeniable fact. No settlement can be effected until the return of King Milan to Belgrade, and in Government circles the hope is still cherished that the attempts to form a new Cabinet will fail, so that the present Ministry will have ultimately to remain in force. This is, however, considered an improbable contingency.

According to a Constantinople correspondent, the intended matrimonial alliances between members of the reigning families of Russia, Germany, and Greece unpleasantly impress the Porte, which regards them as likely to have a political bearing on Turkish interests. Rumours even prevail that the dowry of the German Princess may involve a compromise affecting the province of Jannina in certain eventualities which are not clearly explained.

Mr. Dragoumis, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, has sent a vigorous Note to the Porte on the subject of the seizure by the Turkish authorities at Chios of a Greek vessel engaged in sponge-fishing in the Ægean Sea.

The question of the sponge fisheries of the islands in the Ægean Sea is likely (the Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* says) to develop into a serious misunderstanding between Greece and Turkey. The following telegraphic despatch has been received at the Porte from the Ottoman representative :—"It is feared that complications will arise out of the difficulties which Kemal Bey continues to put in the way of the sponge fishermen. It is believed, however, that the Sultan will intervene to put an end to this state of things, and thus prevent a rupture between the two Governments." Subsequently a second message reached the Porte, from the same source, as follows :—"The condition of the Greek fishermen not having been improved, the Hellenic Government has given orders to mobilise the fleet."

A Bucharest correspondent sends the following particulars of the recent attempt on the life of M. Natchevitch, the Bulgarian Minister of Finance, who, not having succeeded in contracting a loan with the Bucharest bankers, left that town almost secretly on the 10th ult. to go to Rustchuk, there to meet Prince Ferdinand, who was to arrive next morning.

M. Natchevitch was in a first-class carriage. In a second-class carriage adjoining M. Kisseloff took his place, and while the train stopped to allow a train from Giurgevo to pass M. Kisseloff got down and opened the door of the carriage in which M. Natchevitch was seated and fired a revolver, which grazed M. Natchevitch's waistcoat, but did not penetrate. M. Kisseloff was immediately seized by another occupant of the carriage, but he succeeded in discharging four more chambers, which entered the roof of the carriage. M. Kisseloff was arrested and conveyed by the same train to Giurgevo, where he was placed in the hands of the authorities. When questioned by them he replied, "It is not a political matter which led me to fire on Natchevitch, but a personal hatred towards the man who has caused me to lose all my capital with his newspaper. Persecuted by him I was resolved to be revenged, and I have had my vengeance." The would-be assassin was taken to Bucharest to be tried. He was for some time attached to the Bulgarian Legation there.

GERMANY.

The genuineness of the extracts published in the *Deutsche Rundschau* has been officially denied, and the sale of the magazine stopped. Prince Bismarck, after studying the published extracts, has publicly stated that the diary appears to him to be clearly apocrypnal. Similarly, the semi-official *North German Gazette* is empowered, it says, to declare that the diary in question was published without the knowledge of the present Empreor, and it adds :—

As for the text of the alleged diary, it contains such serious errors of time and fact, according to the recollection of those who were concerned in the events referred to, that its genuineness must be doubted. In particular it is impossible that the whole contents of the diary could have been written by the Crown Prince himself, and daily recorded by him, from fresh impressions."

Prince Bismarck returned to Friedricharuh on the evening of Sept. 25 after an interview with the Emperor William at Potsdam. It is generally believed that the publication of the Emperor Frederick's Diary formed a subject of conversation between the Emperor and his Chancellor. Upon this subject the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says :—

"I have spoken to-day with some well-informed persons who were in the royal circles in France at the time of the Franco-German war, and have seen the original 'Diary.' I am in a position to deny absolutely that Herr von Roggenbach—who was an intimate friend of the late Kaiser Friedrich—committed the indiscretion of handing the materials to the *Deutsche Rundschau* for their articles. Many of the facts reported are correct, and the leading idea of the then Crown Prince's turn of mind, which was no secret, is pretty correctly represented; but there is much that is inaccurate—much that its actually false, accordingly to my authority—and considerable chronological errors in the alleged "Diary."

The *Times*, commenting on the contents of the Emperor Frederick's diary, observes that :—

Deliberate examination shows that the importance of the somewhat fragmentary document has by no means been overrated. In particular it sheds an entirely new light upon the birth of German unity, and it is chiefly in this connection that Germans will recognise its historical value. But in the eyes of Englishmen these passages important as they are pale in interest before an entry which forms the last but one of the series. This entry is dated March 8, 1871, and, in order to appreciate it, it must be borne in mind that Napoleon was a prisoner, and that the Treaty of Peace had been ratified a week previously. It runs thus: "Napoleon quietly seeking a *rapprochment* with us, moderation of the peace no ditions on promis of a common war against England." The laconic style of the whole diary leaves to the imagination of the reader what the straightforward Crown Prince thought of this proposal—a proposal which, although it was, as we shall show, entirely consistent with Napoleon's previous policy of intrigue against England, proved by the circumstances under which it was preferred, the pitiable demoralisation into which the Emperor of the French had fallen. Either he wildly clung to the notion that France would receive him back as her Emperor, or, with the energy of a drowning man who catches at a straw, he imagined that the Germans could be got, for a price, to impose him on an unwilling country. Whatever his motives, his conduct proves him to have utterly lacked the dignity which Englishmen would gladly believe him to have exhibited in captivity. The discovery that, after the war into which he had plunged his country had turned out disastrously, Napoleon was ready, like a desperate gambler, to play double or quits by plunging into a second aggressive war against England makes his memory one from which Englishmen will turn with repugnance.

THE GERMANS IN AFRICA.

The Sultan of Zanzibar (the *Times* correspondent says) has temporarily reassumed the administration of Tanga and Pangani until the anti-German feeling is quieted. At Lindi and Kilwa affairs are very threatening. The coast tribes and the German Company's employes having come into conflict at Bagomoyo, the German Admiral landed an armed force from the Leipsic and killed 150 men, without a single casualty among the Germans. General Matthews, for fifteen years the most trusted friend of the coast natives, was forced to leave Pangani, after being nearly murdered by the insurgents, who declare that, owing to the treatment received by them from the German Company, they know no difference between any Europeans.

According to the German official account, the fighting was caused by an attack made by the natives on the German Company's settlement.

The Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs :—"It is rumoured that German military operations are pending on the coast. Colonel Euan-Smith has made arrangements for the withdrawal of the eighteen English members of the Magila mission by native agency. He has also prohibited all movements of English subjects from the coast to the interior, and has stopped many caravans."

Another telegram says the coast tribes who attacked the German settlement at Bagamoyo on the 23 ult. have retreated inland.

Reports from German South-West Africa go to prove that matters are not developing in this region quite so well as was expected. An engineer of the name of Scholdweiler has a grievance against the German Government on account of certain mining rights from which he professes to have been ousted by the Imperial German Commissioner, Dr. Goring. Scholdweiler, it appears, obtained about a year ago a mining concession from the chief Maharero in respect of the very district where gold has since been discovered. The same chief, however, made a treaty with Dr. Goring cancelling all concessions previously granted to Europeans, and vesting the mining rights solely in the German Government. Those rights have since been handed over, on the strength of an Imperial decree, to the German Colonial Company for South-West Africa. Scheidweiler however, having induced the Imperial Commissioner to certify to the concessions which he (Scheidweiler) had obtained from Maharero, now contends that the entire country between the Swakop and the Kuisib belongs to him, with all mining rights, and dares anyone to set foot upon his land.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence* publishes a semi-official communication to the effect that the next Budget will probably show a deficit in spite of the new brandy and sugar taxes, as these are not expected to yield their full value, this being the first year of their operation.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Socialists are again attracting notice there. An assembly has just been prohibited, and two Socialists were arrested after their houses had been searched.

According to a letter from Austria (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) there is an apparently hopeless estrangement between the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Austria. The Archduchess Stephanie is now yachting by herself, and she spent six weeks of this summer with her sister, the Princess Philip of Coburg. The Princess of Wales wished to pay her a visit at Luxemburg; but this would have involved her staying under the same roof as her husband, and she refused. For the same reason she would not go to see the Princess of Wales at Gmunden. The Emperor is very much annoyed at all this, because he is afraid the matter may go further. Last winter the Crown Princess went off to Abbazia and remained there for weeks rather than figure with her husband at Court ceremonies.

FRANCE.

M. Merillon, the reporter on the army estimates, conferred, on tue 24th inst., with M. de Freycinet, whom he informed that, with his co-operation, he hoped to be able to introduce fresh economies. It is, however, stated that the War Minister will not accept any reductions in his Budget.

The Minister of Marine has informed the Budget Committee that he would resign his post if the committee adhered to the reductions which it has made in the National Estimates.

The monument erected in the cemetery at Amiens to the memory of Captain Vogel, who was killed during the defence of the citadel of Amiens in the war of 1870-71, was unveiled on the 23rd ult., in presence of M. Goblet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a large number of spectators. The Minister delivered a speech, in which, after alluding to Captain Vogel's gallant refusal to surrender the citadel, he continued as follows :—

"We should not forget the lessons taught us by such deeds as this. A blind policy led us into irreparable disasters. If, therefore, we do not wish to experience a repetition of these misfortunes, let us not give ourselves over into the hands of one man. We have won back our liberty. Let us, then, keep it and remain masters of ourselves. Our internal divisions are the sole cause of our weakness, and will prevent us from regaining the rank which belongs to us when we wish to do so. As soon as we learn to unite round the flag of our country, and to support an impersonal Government which can shelter all loyal convictions, France will once more be great and a power in the world, without requiring to have recourse to arms." In conclusion, M. Goblet declared that they were not assembled to speak words of hatred and vengeance, but to testify their pious gratitude to a hero of their country, and their invincible confidence in the future. M. Goblet's speech was frequently interrupted by hearty applause.

According to the *Liberte*, great excitement prevails among the employes at the Central Post-office and the telegraph clerks in the Rue Grenelles, in Paris, owing to a circular, which has been issued by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, declaring that all those who make their grievances known through the medium of deputations of their colleagues, instead of addressing themselves personally to the heads of the Department, shall be considered as having resigned their posts.

M. Le Myre de Villers, the French Resident General in Madagascar, will leave for his post on the 1st prox. He will be the bearer to Queen Ranavolo of the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour and of various gifts from President Carnot.

The death is announced of M. Boulangor, the celebrated French painter.

DEATH OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Marshal Bazaine died at Madrid on the 23rd ult. from heart disease of old standing. He had been almost a cripple for the last two years, walking with difficulty, and had been living alone with two servants. His wife and daughters left for Mexico three years ago. His eldest son, who enlisted in a Spanish battalion of Cazadores, and who is now a sergeant, was also away. The remains of the late Marshal were buried next day.

RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes :—

"It is said that the heir to the throne, the young Grand Duke Nicholas Alexandrovitch, will this winter, for the first time, have his own court separate from that of his parents. The latter will, as before, make Gatchina their winter residence, but the heir to the throne will probably live at Zarskoe-Selo, the well-known little town with perhaps the most splendid of all the Imperial palaces. Zarskoe-Selo is about ten English miles from St. Petersburg, and almost as far from Gatchina. It is known for its healthy air and its excellent water. For some days the entire town has been lighted by the electric light. Zarskoe-Selo has a rather large garrison of infantry and cavalry, Hussars and Cuirassiers of the Guards."

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* announces that last week the verification was made at the Imperial Bank of the amount of the bullion reserve fund held by the bank against the issue of credit notes. There were present the Imperial Comptroller, the Assistant Finance Minister, members of the Bourse Committee, and a number of Russian and foreign merchants. It was established that the amount of cash in hand on Sept. 13 was 211,472,495 roubles in metallic currency, in addition to the 15,000,000 gold roubles placed at the disposal of the Imperial Treasury as a guarantee fund against the authorised new issue of credit notes.

Another suspected Nihilist murder is reported from St. Petersburg by the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*. A large box reached that capital by train from Warsaw, and, being insufficiently addressed it was, in accordance with Russian official custom, opened with the object of examining its contents. This proved to be the dead body of a woman, about thirty years of age. The corpse was dressed in costly clothes, with a profusion of lace and a number of jewels on her fingers and in her ears. An examination of the body showed that she had been strangled.

The Military Tribunal in Kazan has condemned to death seventeen Tcheremissian peasants for having resisted the authority of he police and killed three of their number in a recent disturbance between two neighbouring villages in the Government of Kazan arising out of a dispute regarding the ownership of some land.

The Russian Government have heavily subsidised a private firm who have contracted to run a line of steamers between the Russian Pacific ports and the Corea, Japan, and China, on condition that in time of war the vessels are to be placed at the disposal of the Government.

TURKEY.

The Turkish military council on army organisation is considering how it shall carry out the new law of conscription, under which every Mussulman in the Turkish Empire is subject to military service. Kurdistan, for instance, comprising 2,000,000 of inhabitants, never gave a single soldier, and on any attempt to recruit among them they have resisted Turkish authority or retired beyond the Persian frontier with their flocks and herds. The Albanians, although Mussulmans, escape the tribute of blood, the two battalions of the Palace garrison having been exceptionally formed under a promise of special good treatment, which they take care to exact. In Arabia the provinces of Hedjaz and Yemen are exempt. Benghazi and Tripoli also escape the conscription, he latter only furnishing a meagre contingent with much difficul y. The authorities are embarrassed, and are devising conciliatory methods for solving the difficulty. If they attempt to take men in Kurdistan disturbances will assuredly break out, as they did before in similar circumstances. The plans for the defence of the Ottoman coast of the Adriatic prepared by the staff are now to be carried out and completed by the spring, the neighbouring Albanian population being made to work at them. Like many other similar well-intentioned projects, it is likely, however, that little will be heard of these elaborate defensive works. The Albanians are not given to work gratuitously or to submit to forced labour.

At an Extraordinary Council of Ministers held at Yildiz Kiosk, on the 30th ult., under the presidency of the Sultan, the terms of a loan of £T.1,000,000 at 7 per cent. were arranged with M. Kaulla, representing the Deutsche Bank. The Council at the same time granted to M. Kaulla a concession for the extension of the Scutari-Ismid Railway to Angora, under similar conditions to those offered to M. Caillard.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY.

PRINCE Bismarck has promptly replied to the allegations contained in the alleged diary of the Emperor Frederick, published in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, and this magazine is to be at once subjected to a criminal prosecution. Here is the Chancellor's reply, which is drawn up in the form of a representation to the Emperor, and published in the official *Gazette* :—

"Friedchsruh, Sept. 22, 1888.

"In obedience to your Majesty's commands" (be this noted) "I have the honour to make the following report with reference to the alleged diary of the late Emperor" (Frederick) "as published in the *Deutsche Rundschau* :—

"I consider the diary in its present form not to be genuine. It is true that his Majesty the then Crown Prince in 1870 stood outside the sphere of political negotiations, and was therefore liable to be incompletely or inaccurately informed about many incidents. I possessed not the permission of the King to talk with his Royal Highness on esoteric questions of our policy, as his Majesty, on the one hand, dreaded the indiscreet revelations which might thus be made to the English Court, that was full of French sympathies, and, on the other, was apprehensive lest detriment might thus accrue to our relations with our German allies by reason of the far-reaching aims and the violence of the means which were recommended to his Royal Highness by political counsellors of doubtful ability. Thus the Crown Prince stood without the sphere of all business negotiations.

"Nevertheless, it is scarcely possible that, if the impressions which he received had been recorded daily, so many mistakes of fact, and especially of time, could have crept into his diary. It seems rather as if the daily notes themselves, or at least later additions to them, had originated with some one in the *entourage* of the Crown Prince. At the very beginning of the diary it is said that on July 13, 1870, looked upon peace as secured, and, therefore, wanted, to return to Varzin, while as a matter of fact—which can be proved by documentary evidence—his Royal Highness already knew then that I regarded war as necessary, and was resolved only to go to Varzin after retiring from office if it were avoided; and his Royal Highness was at one with me about this, as appears from the alleged entry on July 15, where it is said that the Crown Prince completely agreed with me that peace and concession were already impossible.

"Nor is it right that his Majesty the King had not much objection to the mobilisation. His Majesty continued to believe, as the Crown Prince knew, that he could still preserve peace and spare the nation" (the calamity of) "war. His Majesty was in Brandenburg, and during the whole of the railway journey from there to Berlin withstood my advocacy of mobilisation. But after hearing M. Olliver's speech, which was read to him at the Berlin station, and commanding it to be read to him a second time, he consider d it as tantamount to a French declaration of war, and the King himself, without more ado, and *propri motu*, decided to mobilise. It was then that the Crown Prince, who had already the day before agreed with me as to the necessity of a complete mobilisation, put an end to all further wavering by announcing the royal decision to the public—*i.e.* to the officers present, with the words, 'Krieg, mobil.'

"Further, judging from conversations which I then had with the Crown Prince, it is not possible for his Royal Highness to have foreseen after this war a pause in the era of battles and bloodshed" (as recorded under date of Aug. 1) "seeing that his royal highness, shared the general conviction, and expressed it too, that, whatever might be the issue of this war, it would inaugurate a series of wars, and that a warlike century was inevitable.

"Especially remarkable in one's examination of the genuineness of the alleged diary is the chronological error implied in the statement that a lively discussion between the Crown Prince and me with reference to the future of Germany, and the relations of the Kaiser to his fellow-Sovereigns, took place no earlier than at Versailles. This conversation between us had already been held at Donchery on Sept. 3, and part of it even on previous occasions, several hours at a time, of which I only remember that we were on horseback, and therefore probably at Beaumont or Sedan. At Versailles there were no longer any discussions or differences of opinion" (expressed) "between his Royal Highness and me as to the future Constitution of Germany. I may, I think, rather assume that his Royal Highness had by this time convinced himself that the line of the attainable marked out by me was the correct one, for on the few occasions when the future of Germany and the Kaiser question came up for discussion, in presence of both father and son (*beide hochste Herrschaften*), I enjoyed the agreement of his Royal Highness in combating the scruples of his Majesty. The assertion of the diary that his Royal Highness could have thought of employing force against our allies, and of thus breaking the treaties which had been faithfully kept by them, and sealed with their very blood, is a calumniation of the deceased Prince. Such ideas, which are equally contemptible from the standpoint of honourable feeling and from that policy, may have found advocates among the *entourage* of the Crown Prince, but they were too dishonourable to find an echo in his heart, and too clumsy to appeal to his political sense.

"And just as little consonant with the facts is what is said in the diary with reference to my attitude to the Kaiser question in 1866, or to those of Infallibility, and Upper House, and Imperial Ministries. The Crown Prince never entertained the idea that Empire (Kaiserthum) would have been possible or profitable in 1866, knowing that a North German Kaiser might have passed for an Emperor, but would never have been an historic representative and instrument of the national regeneration of Germany. Similarly, the Upper House idea was disposed of by us at Donchery on Sept. 3, the Crown Prince being convinced that the German Kings and Sovereigns would never be got to lend themselves to anything like the Prussian House of Lords (Herrenhaus).

"As for infallibility, that is a question to which I was always indifferent. I regarded it as a false move on the part of the then Pope, and begged his Royal Highness to let this question alone, during the war at least. But an impression that I meant to take it up after the war can never have been gathered by his Royal Highness and entered in a diary that was written up daily.

"In view of all this, I hold the diary, in the form in which it is published in the *Rundschau*, to be spurious. If it were genuine, it would, in my opinion, come under Article 92 of the Penal Code. . . . But if, as I assume it to be, the publication is a forgery, it will primarily, perhaps, come under Article 92, sec. 2. And if there are any legal doubts as to its applicability, then, apart from Article 189 referring to libellous assaults on the memory of deceased persons, I think there are other clauses which may from the basis of a judicial investigation whereby, at least, light may be thrown on the origin and aims of this publication, which forms a calumniation of the deceased Emperors Frederick and William. That this should be done is in the interest of your Majesty's two predecessors, whose memory forms a valuable possession of the people and of the dynasty that should be preserved from the disfiguring tendencies with which this anonymous publication, accomplished in the interest of revolution and domestic discord, is primarily directed against the Emperor Frederick.

"In this sense I respectfully pray your Majesty graciously to empower me to convey to the Minister of Justice your Majesty's commands to direct the Public Prosecuter to take criminal action against the *Deutsche Rundschau* and the authors of the publication complained of.

"To his Majesty the Emperor-King.

"VON BISMARCK."

The foregoing document, as printed in the *Reichsanzeiger*, is preceded by a communication of Prince Bismarck to Dr. Friedberg, Minister of Justice, intimating that the Emperor had complied with the Chancellor's request, and begging him, the Minister, to act accordingly.

As a supplement to the above, the *North German Gazette* prints the following *communique*, which also bears the impress of the Chancellor's direct inspiration, if not indeed his own style :—

"In view of the disparaging opinions which are passed on King Louis of Bavaria in the alleged diary of the Emperor Frederick, it may be as well to point out that the decisive manifestation of the national sentiments of the Bavarian monarch did not lie in the question of the drafting of the formal request" (to King William) "to assume the imperial dignity, although this act also merits the everlasting thanks of Germany, but in the swift resolution with which, immediately after Prussia on July 15 had decided to mobilise, the King put an end to the deliberations of his Ministers as to the attitude of Bavaria by issuing brief telegraphic orders for his army to mobilise also. By this magnanimous decision, which the King formed of his own free-will, and which was hailed with acclamation throughout Bavaria, King Louis set up for himself an imperishable monument in the hearts of the German people."

It is remarkable, says the correspondent of the *Times*, that the Chancellor does not once refer to the Liberal aspirations of the Crown Prince in partial proof of the spuriousness of the diary, which in this respect, therefore, he tacitly admits, we may assume, to be genuine. What the Chancellor really wants to discover is the person, or persons, who made bold to brave his wrath by giving this astonishing document to the world; and now all the machinery of the Criminal Code is to be set in motion for the purpose of unearthing the guilty parties. The plot is rapidly thickening, and a spectacle of far more than ordinary interest is in store for Europe.

It is reported that the Empress Frederick has expressed to Professor Delbruck her extreme displeasure and astonishment at the unauthorised publication of the Diary.

With regard to the origin of the publication in the *Deutsche Rundschau* of the Diary, it is declared, on reliable authority, that the manuscript was received from abroad; and in this connection, it is pointed out that reference was lately, on more than one occasion, made by the Paris correspondent of a London morning paper to two volumes of the Diary, which were found at the Villa Zirio, at San Remo, soon after the late Emperor's departure.

ENGLISH OPINION.

Commenting on Prince Bismarck's statement that the alleged Diary of the late Emperor Frederick is not genuine in the form in which it has been given to the world, the *Times* says :—

It is important to note that the Chancellor does not go so far as to declare that the Diary is a pure fabrication. He pronounces it to be spurious in the form in which it has been published, and gives detail reasons in support of that opinion. He appears to regard it as an enlarged and highly embellished reproduction of some of the daily notes jotted down by the Crown Prince during the war of 1870, and to attribute the additions and embellishments to some unknown person in the *entourage* of the Crown Prince. It seems to be admitted that the Diary contains a great deal that is true, though the contradictions of Prince Bismarck go far to deprive it of much independent authority. There is, on the other hand, a little difficulty in some cases in reconciling those contradictions with themselves. On the whole, it is clear that, for the present at any rate, the authenticity of the whole Diary must be regarded as an open question. We have certainly not heard the last of it, and it will probably be some time yet before the whole mystery is cleared up.

The *Standard* is not surprised that Prince Bismarck has sought, and obtained, Imperial sanction for the immediate prosecution of the persons responsible for publishing what purported to be extracts from the diary of the late Emperor Frederick.

Whatever may be the real character of the writings—whether they be forgeries in whole or in part, or an authentic transcript from a genuine original, there is no question at all as to the motive with which they were given to the world. The design was to rob the Imperial Chancellor of the honour, which is indisputably his, of having not only brought about the unity of Germany, but of having consolidated that unity by securing for his master, the King of Prussia, the historic dignity of German Emperor. The extracts—whatever may be the source from which they come—have been picked and chosen to do as much mischief and to sow as much ill-will as the malice of the compiler could suggest. No interest is spared. The fantastic story of the proposal made by the Emperor Napoleon, on the morrow of his disastrous and humiliating defeat to join arms with the victors against England, if the contribution intended for our discomfort, and is piquantly eked out with other details of the unfriendly influences in the Prussian camp and course. Whatever the end may be both the Chancellor and the nation over whose destinies he presides may count upon the sympathy of the English people in the steps taken to bring to light the circumstances connected with the scandalous publication and to punish the offenders.

FEELING IN BERLIN.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, commenting on the effect produced by Prince Bismarck's report in the German capital, remarks that :—

As for his representation to the Emperor, not much need be said at present, though it may be pointed out that, in spite of the Chancellor's efforts to prove the diary spurious, he contemplates the taking out of a criminal writ on the supposition of its being genuine. Indeed, the reasons against the theory of its being genuine will require to be stated with more force and elaboration for them to become quite convincing. A very simple means of testing the character of the alleged diary would be to compare it with the original, which must surely exist somewhere, and that this has not been done argues a state of things that may be more properly imagined than described. It is remarkable that the Chancellor does not once refer to the Liberal aspirations of the Crown Prince in partial proof of the spuriousness of the diary, which in this respect, therefore, he tacitly admits, we may assume, to be genuine. Readers may judge for themselves by comparing the diary with the partial criticism to which it has been now subjected by the irate Chancellor. But it may be pointed out that the account of the interview between King William and Napoleon at Sedan, and which was a month afterwards pronounced to be an invention by the Chancellor who was then at Ferrieres, may now be seen to agree in all essential particulars with the Crown Prince's description, of the same interview, as recorded in his journal. These, however, are matters of mere detail. What the Chancellor really wants to discover is the person, or persons, who made bold to brave his wrath by giving this astonishing document to the world; and now all the machinery of the Criminal Code is to be set in motion the purpose of unnerthing the guilty parties. The plot is rapidly thickening, and a spectacle of far more than ordinary interest is in store for Europe.

AN ORIGINAL IDEA.

Telegraphing last night the *Times* Paris correspondent says :

M. de Bonnefons, the correspondent of the *Gaulois*, who has been expelled from Berlin, attributes the publication of the *Tagebuch* to the Emperor William II. himself. His Majesty might, he says, in that way have desired to diminish the *prestige* of Prince Bismark, whose supremacy is irksome to him. This is an original idea.

ARTILLERY RELIEFS FOR INDIA.

THE troopship Malabar left Portsmouth on Wednesday, 26th ult., for Bombay. She takes the following officers and batteries of Royal Artillery :—

Major Beaver, Captain Connolly, Lieutenants Percival, England, and Bennett, and 61 men K. Battery, 2nd Brigade, to Kirkee; Major Hepburne, Captain Jersey, Lieutenants Dickinson and Hall, and 45 men C. Battery, 3rd Brigade, to Barrackpore; Major Smyth, Lieutenants Thompson, Butler, and McNunn, and 78 men L. Battery 2nd Brigade, to Kirkee; Capt. Hewat, Lieut. Browne, and 56 men A. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery; Captain Vaugham-Hughes, Lieut. Caulfield, and 88 men B Brigade, Horse Artillery; Lieutenants Grover and Courtenany and 112 men 1st Brigade; Lieutenants Harris and Mackintosh, and 52 men Northern Division; 10 men, Scottish Division; Lieutenants Harvest and Kendall, and 69 men 4th Brigade; Lieutenant Bellairs and 16 men Lancashire Division; Lieutenants Chamier, Stewart, and Lethbridge and 162 men 2nd Brigade; Lieutenant Armitage and 38 men Eastern Division; Lieutenant Saunders and 32 men Cinque Ports Division; Captain Taylor, Lieutenants Norris and Massie, and 118 men 3rd Brigade; Lieutenants Thorpe and Cobbe and 45 men Southern Division; Lieutenant Johnstone and 35 men Welsh Divison; Lieutenant Mesurier, Royal Marines; Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Gunning, 2nd Yorkshire; Lieutenants Ryder, Macaulay, Robertson, Liddell, Skey, Matham, and Ainslie, Royal Engineers; Surgeon-Major Slaughter and Surgeon Cockerill, Medical Staff; Surgeons Marshall, Moir, Whitechurch, Roberts, Gee O'Gorman, Gray, and Mould, Bengal Staff; Surgeons Hozel, Arnim, and Thompson, Bombay Staff; Surgeons Grant and Pereira, Madras Staff; and a few details. At Queenston the Malabar; will embark the J Battery, 3rd, Brigade, Royal Artillery, for Deesa, consisting of Major Davidson, Lieutenants Campbell-Johnstone, Usborne, and Hamilton, and 133 men; Lieutenant Cook North Irish Division; Lieutenant Dixon, South Irish Division; and Surgeon-Major Fannin, and Surgeon Murphy, making a total 69 officers and 1,169 men, with 57 women and 73 children.

MR. PARNELL should enter into a defensive alliance with Sirdar Ayoob Khan, Barakzai, remarks the *St. James's Gazette*. The *Times* on Monday published a letter in which a most serious charge was brought against the Afghan prince, who with his followers is accused of imperilling "the lives of our soldiers and subjects by spreading sickness and disease." There has been a bad outbreak of cholera at Murree and Rawul Pindee; and a theory was started that the rapid spread of the disease, if not its origin, was due to Ayoob Khan's residence in those places. Further inquiries have shown, however, that the Afghan colony had no more to do with the epidemic than any other section of the community. The very sensational story, therefore which is told by the *Times'* correspondent is not only old but incorrect.

IMMENSE FAME.

THE London Daily *Sportsman* remarks editorially "A really invaluable specific, for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, &c., has gained immense fame in America, Australia, and all parts of the world. Reference is made to St. Jacobs Oil, and the universal nature of its sale may be judged from the fact that the makers have to print their instructions for its use in no fewer than eleven languages. The unsolicited testimonials received by the proprietors are of the most positive character, emanating from representative men and women of prominence. We should certainly say that St. Jacobs Oil is worthy of all attention, and that athletes especially, who are subject to bruises and strains, will testify to its undoubted efficacy."

Mr. William Pagan, of the Liverpool Harriers, writes :—"I believe St. Jacobs Oil to be the best thing ever used for curing and preventing swellings and soreness of the cords and muscles after severe exercise. Having used the Oil myself, and knowing other members of this club who use no other remedy after their exercise and races, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all athletes."

A card has been issued by Mr. E. A. Pereira, Head Inspector of post Offices, Calcutta, certifying to the instantaneous relief afforded by St. Jacobs Oil, in the Campbell Hospital, where its use was advised by medicalmen.

From William Beach, of Australia, champion oarsman of the world, says :—"I have found St. Jacobs Oil of great service in training. For stiffness, cramps, muscular pains, and soreness, it is invaluable. I always keep a bottle of it with me. It cures rheumatism."

Mr. A. E. Painter, the famous jumper of the London Athletic Club, strained and bruised his ankle in jumping hurdles so as to disable himself. At the suggestion of a friend he used St. Jacobs Oil, with most marvelous results. Mr. E J. Wade, of the same order, and of Ranelagh Harriers, sprained his leg and cured it in the same way. Athletes should never be withcut this cure for pains and rheumatism.

CYPRUS.

A BLUE-BOOK has been issued containing correspondence relating to the affairs and finances of Cyprus. There are altogether eighty-four despatches, covering the period from April 4, 1887, to Aug. 3, 1888.

As far as local revenue and expenditure are concerned, says the *Times*, Cyprus is perfectly well able to pay its way, and even to afford a considerable surplus. If this surplus were not absorbed by the British Exchequer, nor applied to the remission of taxation, it might very well be devoted to the judicious development of the resources of the island in some of the various ways suggested by M. Chacalli, a native of Cyprus and the editor of a local newspaper, in a letter which we published on the 17th ult. The inland revenue collected in the island in the ten years during which it has been under British occupation and management has amounted in all to 1,672,426*l.*, the annual amount varying from 194,000*l.* in 1884 to 143,200*l.* in 1880, and an estimate of 149,000*l.* in 1888. The expenditure during the same period has been 1,127,579*l.*, so that, as far as local revenue and expenditure are concerned, there has been a surplus in the ten years of 544,847*l.* But the tribute paid to the Porte has amounted, on an average, to 92,000*l.* a year, and this has practically been constituted a first charge on the revenues of the island. In order to enable the Government of the island to meet its liabilities, it has received during the ten years grants in aid from the British treasury, amounting in all to 294,000*l.*, and varying in amount from 15,000*l.* in 1884 and 1885 to 90,000*l.* in 1883, and 78,000*l.* in 1882. This brings the total receipts of the island exchequer for the ten years to 1,966,426*l.* The payments during the same period have been, for local expenditure, as we have seen, 1,127,579*l.*, and for tribute paid to the Porte 893,750*l.*, making a total of 2,021,329*l.*, and leaving an excess of payments over receipts of 54,903*l.* The broad result is that, whereas the local finances of Cyprus show a surplus of 544,300*l.* in ten years, the tribute to the Porte has absorbed 898,000*l.* in the same period, towards which the British Exchequer has contributed 293,000*l.* In other words, Cyprus has paid nearly 600,000*l.* for the privilege of being governed for ten years by this country. The gross deficit in the ten years amounts to 54,000*l.*; while the estimated surplus of local revenue over local expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1888, was 31,466*l.* In these circumstances, the High Commissioner of Cyprus, Sir Henry Bulwer, finding that the estimated local surplus was only 31,466*l.*, while the amount of tribute to be paid to the Porte was 92,639*l.*, leaving a deficit of 61,233*l.*, represented to the Secretary of State that a grant in aid of not less than 60,000*l.* would be required in order to restore the finances of Cyprus to a condition of equilibrium. The Secretary of State transmitted this representation to the Treasury. The Treasury, however, notwithstanding the representations of the High Commissioner, reinforced by the recommendation of the Secretary of State, declined to sanction a vote of more than 30,000*l.*, and expressed a hope "that by very careful husbanding of the resources of the island the temporary use of deposits and other economical arrangements, but, above all, by resolutely contracting expenditure, and abating a percentage from all salaries over a certain sum," the financial equilibrium might be re-established. To this Lord Knutsford replied that, while every effort was being and would be made to contract expenditure, the suggested abatement of salaries was out of the question, as in many instances the maintenance of such salaries at their present standard was a matter of public faith, "the recipients having been induced to quit other branches of the public service in order to take up position under the Cyprus Government." This seemed unanswerable, but the Treasury was inexorable as to the amount of the grant in aid, while as regards the alleged breach public faith in certain cases, Mr. Jackson, the Parliamentary Secretary, to the Treasury seems to have been instructed, and what is per haps still more remarkable, to have consented, to use the following astounding language :—"I am to observe that my lords are not, of course, in a position to say how far this may be the case in particular instances, but they would observe that if a temporary reduction of salary be viewed as taxation it is a liability incidental to all service, under the State, whether in Cyprus or elsewhere.

In plain English, the Treasury seems to hold that there is nothing wrong in arbitrarily reducing the covenanted salaries of public servants. Such an act of sheer spoliation, for it is nothing less, is not to be regarded as a breach of public faith or a violation of public morality, because, in the eyes of the Treasury, it may be "viewed as taxation." If the proposition were admissible, and were not palpably at variance with the very first principles of just government and fair dealing, we should be tempted to say that a wide field for its application might be found in the Treasury itself. If the officials of the Treasury are prepared to "view as taxation" a temporary reduction of their own salaries, the Chancellor of the Exchequer need not go out of his own office for a material item of saving in his next Budget. When such are the views of the British Treasury, it is not surprising to find, from the letter portion of the Blue-book, that the elective members of the Legislative Council of Cyprus endeavoured to effect a reduction of expenditure by a wholesale cutting down of the salaries of British officials in the island. Their proceedings were promptly and very properly disallowed by the High Commissioner and the Secretary of State; but, if the views of the Treasury are to be accepted, their action was strictly legitimate and, indeed, highly patriotic. On the broad merits of the whole question it seems now to be admitted that the expenditure on public establishments in Cyprus is susceptible of considerable reduction, subject, of course, to the strict maintenance of public faith with individuals. In the last despatch published in the Blue-book, and dated Aug. 3, 1888, Lord Knutsford reviews the whole question, and announces that, at the next vacancy, the salary of the officer administering the Government of Cyprus will be reduced from 4,000*l.*, to, 2,000*l.* and that of the Chief Secretary from 1000*l.* to 800*l.*, and intimates that the strictest economy must be practised in every department of the Administration. This is obviously necessary, but the question still remains whether we are dealing quite fairly by the Cypriots in making them bear so large a part of the burden imposed by the crushing tribute payable to the Porte.

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EXTRAORDINARY BABY-FARMING CASE.

MR. A. BRAXTON-HICKS, the Mid-Surrey coroner, resumed his inquiry on the 27th ult., at the Wandsworth Town Hall, into the circumstances attending the death of Isaack Arnold, aged six months, who died at 10, Gravenny-road, Tooting, on the 26th of August, as we have previously reported. This was the case in which it was alleged that Mrs. Jane Arnold, of 21, Buckingham-street, Wolverton, had been carrying on a system of trafficking in infants by means of advertisements inserted in the *Christian World*, but at the opening of the inquiry on the 30th ult., she declared that she had only undertaken the care of one child besides the deceased. The latter was placed by Mrs. Arnold in charge of Mrs. Chapman, who lives at Tooting, and who is licensed under the infant Life Protection Act.

Mrs. Chapman, recalled, said she had previously received another child from Mrs. Arnold who said its name was Lovell, and that it was her niece's child. Mrs. Arnold had written to her in the names of Arnold Walpole, and Lovell. On August 22, the witness received a telegram asking her to meet Mrs. Arnold at Ealing Station, and it was then that she saw the deceased child for the first time. The baby was very poorly dressed; in fact, after it was dead the witness had to buy a nightdress to bury it in. She did not receive a perambulator nor a handle of clothes with the child. When the baby died the witness telegraphed to Mrs. Arnold, who came the same day. It was in consequence of a question put by witness that she elicited from Mrs. Arnold that the deceased was not her own child, as she had previously stated. Mrs. Arnold owed her a month's money in respect of the other child.

Marry Ann Saunders, wife of a cabman at Richmond, said she had known Mrs. Arnold about four years. The witness had allowed her to have answers to advertisements appearing in the *Christian World* sent to her house, and she forwarded them to Mrs. Arnold, who supplied her with addressed envelopes. Sometimes she would get a dozen letters in reply to one advertisement. On the 31st of March, at nine o'clock at night, Mrs. Arnold came to her house with a baby a month old. The witness asked her why she had brought it there, and she replied that the mother was going to Bournemouth to nurse her (Mrs. Arnold's) mother, who was very ill. The witness agreed to keep the child for a month at ten shillings a week. Mrs. Arnold did not fetch the child at the end of a month, but sent all sorts of excuses. On Monday evening last a police-sergeant called upon the witness to make inquiries, and while he was there Mrs. Arnold came in in company with another woman, who, she said, was the child's aunt. Upon that the witness handed her the baby, and Mrs. Arnold paid her. On one occasion Mrs. Arnold gave her a sovereign for receiving letters for her.

Police-sergeant Good, of Richmond, stated that he went to Mrs. Arnold's house at Wolverton. It was a nice six-roomed house and well furnished. After much pressure Mrs. Arnold told him that the mother of the child which she had fetched from Mrs. Saunders was a servant at Penge, and that she had given the child to a Mrs. Watford, at Ashford, Kent. This was found to be correct.

Mrs. Arnold was now recalled. In reply to the coroner, she said he first received a letter from Mrs. Bailey, the supposed mother of the deceased, about a week previous to the 22nd of August. She met her at Euston on the 22nd in the waiting-room. When the witness received the baby Mrs Bailey paid her £30 in notes (on the last occasion she swore that she had not received any money with the child.) Asked what she did with the £30 the witness gave no answer. She had no idea what had become of Mrs. Bailey. Mrs. Bailey gave her a perambulator, a basket of clothes, and a box containing clothing when she handed her the baby, and she also gave her some sheets and blankets to dispose of in order to purchase fresh clothing for the child. The witness believed that she sent all the clothing which the mother gave her to Mrs. Chapman. The other things she had got at home. She had given Mrs. Bailey a receipt for the £30. In September, 1886, the witness placed a female child three months' old to nurse with a Mrs. Carter at 5s. a week, saying it was her mother's niece's child. The name of the child was Eva Muriel Grandy. The witness had previously left a child named Constance Hall with Mrs. Carter, at Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire. The witness had two boys and a girl living with her, and they thought that she was their mother. Mrs. Carter now had charge of one of them. She refused to say to whom the children belonged. She also knew a Mrs. Meredith, to whom she had entrusted a child named Earnest William Arnold. She had not seen the child for two years, but she did not know that Mrs. Meredith had had a month's imprisonment, and that she was old and exceedingly poor. In February last, when the witness was confined, a Mrs. Davison brought her a baby, which she was unable to take, so her nurse took it. She did not know that a woman named Hayes, to whose care she had entrusted a child, was undergoing two years' hard labour. In reply to further questions the witness admitted that she had sent two children to a Mr. Lawence, at Great Yarmouth. One child she sent as Earnest William Williamson, and the other as Matilda Florence Lawrence Richardson. The witness denied that she had made money in her dealings with children.

The inquiry was again adjourned.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

STARTLING STATEMENTS BY THE CORONER

THE inquest on Annie Chapman was concluded on Wednesday, the 26th ult., when the jury returned a simple verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." The coroner's summing was very elaborate and interesting throughout; but was particularly important for the view he took of the probable motive for the crime.

"The body," he said, "has not been dissected, but the injuries have been made by some one who had considerable anatomical skill and knowledge. No mere slaughter of animals could have carried out these operations. It must have been some one accustomed to the post-mortem room. The conclusion that the desire was to possess the missing abdominal organ seems overwhelming. If the objects were robbery, the injuries to the viscera were meaningless, for death had previously resulted from the loss of blood at the neck. Moreover, when we find an easily accomplished theft of some paltry brass rings, and an internal organ taken after at least a quarter of an hour's work, and taken by a skilled person, we are driven to the deduction that the abstraction of the missing portion of the abdominal viscera was the object, and the theft of the rings was only a thin-veiled blind. It is not necessary to assume lunacy, for it is clear that there is a market for the missing organ. To show you this, I must mention a fact which at the same time proves the assistance which publicity and the newspaper press afford in the detection of crime. Within a few hours of the issue of the morning papers containing a report of the medical evidence given at the last sitting of the court I received a communication from an officer of one of our great medical schools that they had information which might or might not have a distinct bearing on our inquiry. I attended at the first opportunity, and was informed by the sub-curator of the pathological museum that some months ago an American had called on him, and asked him to procure a number of specimens of the organ that was missing in the deceased. He stated his willingness to give £20 apiece for each specimen. He stated that his object was to issue an actual specimen with each copy of a publication on which he was then gaged. He was told that his request was impossible to be complied with, but he still urged his request. It is known that request was repeated to another institution.

He wished them preserved, not in spirits of wine, the usual medium, but in glycerine, in order to preserve them in a flaccid condition, and he wished them sent to America direct. I at once communicated my information to the Detective Department at Scotland-yard. Now, is it not possible that the knowledge of this demand may have incited some abandoned wretch to possess himself of a specimen? I need hardly say that I at once communicated my information to the Detective Department at Scotland-yard. By means of the press some further explanation may be forthcoming from America, if not from here. Surely it is not too much even yet to hope that the ingenuity of our detective force will succeed in unearthing this monster.

In a letter which he publishes in the *Times* on the 20th ult., Sir James Risdon Bennett comments upon the statement made by the coroner to the jury at the inquest on the death of the woman Chapman, and refers to the injurious influence which the coroner's theory is likely to exert on the public mind. Sir James says :—

I will, for the sake of argument, assume that the information given to the coroner by the officer of one of the medical schools is correct, and that Dr. Phillips is right in considering that the character of the mutilation in question justifies the assumption that the perpetrator was probably one who possessed some knowledge of anatomy. But that the inference which has been deduced is warranted, any one who is the least acquainted with medical science and practice will unhesitatingly deny and indignantly repudiate. That a lunatic may have desired to obtain possession of certain organs for some insane purpose is very possible, and the theory of the murdering fiend being a madman only derives confirmation from the information obtained by the coroner. But that the part of the body carried off were wanted for any quasi scientific publication, or any other more or less legitimate purpose, no one having any knowledge of medical science will for a moment believe. To say nothing of the utterly absurd notion of the part, or organ, being preserved in a particular way to accompany each copy of an intended publication, the facilities for obtaining such objects for any purpose of legitimate research, in any manner, either here or in American, without having recourse to crime of any kind, are such as to render the suggestion made utterly untenable. There can be no analogy whatever with the atrocious crimes of Burke and Hare, the merest insinuation of which is a gross and unjustifiable calumny on the medical profession.

CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE receipt at Washington of the official intimation from Peking of the refusal of the Chinese Government to ratify the new treaty, for the exclusion of Chinese emigrants from the United States, puts an end to the rather premature rejoicings of the dwellers on the Pacific Slope.

The Chinese question, that seemed so near the solution most ardently desired by the Western States, is again reopened, and as far from settlement as ever. Indeed, the step taken by the Pekin Government will probably render negotiations on the subject more difficult than they have hitherto been. The temper of the Chinese populace in the southern provinces—the people more especially affected by the provisions of the rejected treaty—was sufficiently indicated by the attack made by a Cantonese mob on the family residence of the Chinese Minister at Washington. The Chinese Imperial Government really have little feeling in the matter; they have no particular desire to encourage emigration, the law prohibiting which has never been repealed, and they would, doubtless, have ratified the treaty, had it not been apparent that no *quid pro quo* was offered to China for the concession she was called upon to make. Moreover, it would have furnished a precedent for a similar demand by other Powers who might wish to stay the flow into their territories of the Mongolian flood. China, as the Marquess Tseng recently demonstrated, is by no means satisfied with her position *vis-a-vis* the Treaty Powers, and she is not likely to let slip any opportunity of improving it. In support of this proposition, it is only necessary to refer to the most recent results of diplomatic negotiations at Pekin. When the Immigration and Commercial Treaties between the United States and China of 1880 were signed, the latter, in exchange for the nominal limitation of Chinese immigration into the Republic, secured the absolute prohibition of trade in opium under the American flag, or by American citizens. Similarly, in the French Treaty of 1885, which put an end to the Tonquin difficulty, China gained the right to appoint Consuls in the principal towns of that country, a privilege which she may yet use to the embarrassment of the French authorities. Again, in the Convention concluded in 1886 with Mr. O'Conor, the British Chargede Affaires at Pekin, China, in return for the recognition of the annexation of Burma by great Britain, obtained, as a concession, the withdrawal of the proposed Anglo-Indian Mission to Thibet. In the triangular Opium Agreement with England and Hong Kong, and in the lately signed Treaty with Portugal, China has also given abundant evidence of her capacity to perceive and to promote her own interests. It is not remarkable, therefore, that she should have declined to ratify the Chinese Exclusion Treaty signed by her short-sighted representative at Washington.

In view of the intense hostility to the Chinese prevalent in the Pacific States—a feeling gradually extending to other States of the Union wherein Chinese immigration is beginning to be felt—it cannot be supposed that the American Government will allow the matter to rest with the rejection of the treaty by China. Neither the Democratic nor the Republican Party can afford for a moment to ignore the anti-Chinese agitation which has its head quarters at San Francisco and which is so potential a factor in American politics. The Californians have resolved that "the Chinese must go," and they will never cease to agitate for that end. How this object is to be attained will become once more the problem of the day. The situation has been changed by the action of the Chinese Government. Heretofore the agitators had reckoned upon the easy compliance of the authorities of Pekin. When Messrs Seward and Burlingame signed the Treaty of 1869, the Fifth Article of which sets forth that the United States of America and the Emperor of China "cordially recognise the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance," it was the Americans who desired the immigration, not the Chinese Government. Other times, however, other manners. The pressure of Chinese competition in the Californian labour market was then unfelt, Chinese labourers were invaluable in the construction of American railways, and great commercial development was expected from increased intercourse between the Republic and the Middle Kingdom. The railways have been made, the Chinese have secured a monopoly of many branches of labour in the Pacific States; and American trade with China, far from growing, has declined. Instead of, as formerly about a dozen important American mercantile firms existing in the treaty ports of China, only two or three of any standing now remain, and the part borne by American shipping in Chinese foreign commerce has diminished in a corresponding degree. The United States tea markets are mainly supplied from Japan, and the great bulk of the American imports into China percolate thither through Hong Kong, which is the terminus of the American steamship lines. Recognising these facts, it will not be surprising if the anti-Chinese party in the States now advocate the abrogation of the present treaties with China on the expiry of the term and the conclusion of a new one for purposes of commerce only. Rather than submit to the present Chinese invasion of the country as they term it there can be little doubt, the Western States would prefer a total cessation of all intercourse with Pekin. Such a course would provoke considerable opposition in the Eastern States, but political expediency may triumph alike over mercantile influence and missionary advocacy. In any case, the attitude now adopted by the Pekin Government must inevitably bring the Chinese question more than ever to the front in the States, and may possibly hamper Mr. Cleveland in his endeavour to secure re-election as President.

Unfortunately for other Powers, and especially for England, it is not the United States only that will be affected by the rejection of this Chinese Exclusion Treaty. Chinese emigration has been directed to other parts where it is scarcely less unwelcome than in the American Republic. The Chinese are not less disliked, and they have been even worse used, in the Philippines; they are most cordially detested in Java; and in all the Australian colonies a clamorous outcry has been raised against them. In New South Wales, it will be remembered, this opposition has passed from protest to action. Chinese immigrants have been denied admission to the country and have been compelled to return to Hong Kong in the steamers in which they took passage to Sydney. This exclusion was in virtue of an Act passed by the Colonial Legislature, which was promptly put into force. The Chinese in Australia certainly have not been subjected to the same ill-usage from the mob as their fellow-countrymen have experienced in some of the American States; but the feeling against them is as strongly antagonistic, and the Colonists are as resolutely determined to resist their influx in numbers. The position taken up by the Australian Colonies has compelled our Foreign Office to initiate negotiations with the Tsung-li Yamen on the subject. The task of Sir John Walsham would have been comparatively simple and straightforward had the American-Chinese Treaty been ratified by the Emperor of China; but the matter will now be rendered much more difficult. England, it is true, is in a somewhat different position from that of the United States, her treaties with China containing no special recognition of the right of the Chinese to settle promiscuously in any part of her territories; but the privilege has been implied, and hitherto gone unquestioned. Hence, any attempt to argue the case on different lines would be sure to be badly received at Peking. At the present moment, too, when there are several other questions of importance to England open at Peking, this Chinese American incident is likely to prove singularly inopportune. There are, for example, the little difficulty with the Thibetans in Sikkim, the still unsettled condition of Upper Burma, and the possibility of Chinese intrigues against British rule there; the proposed opening up of the Chautiang or Pearl River, and its affluents, to foreign trade, so strenuously urged by the British Representative on the Chinese authorities as some equivalent for the commercial advantages gained by France through Tonquin. Last, if least, the competition—backed by official influence—of foreign syndicates for the business once monopolised by English merchants and bankers renders it most undesirable that any matter of serious disagreement should arise between England and her most important Asiatic neighbour.

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THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE general annual return of the British Army, the *Standard* writes, would be a much more valuable document if it were published somewhat earlier in the year, and if care were taken to make it fully comprehensible by the ordinary public

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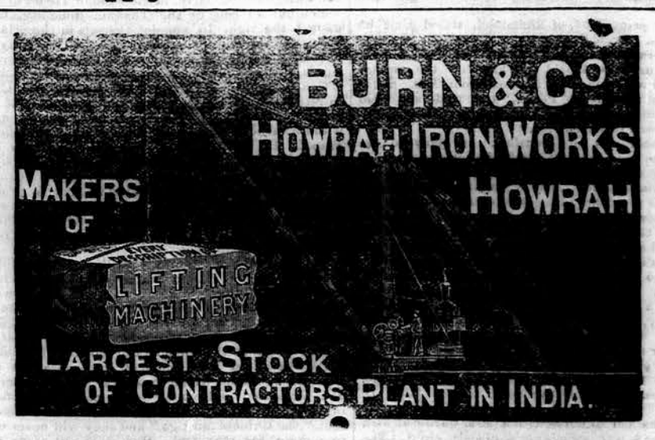

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

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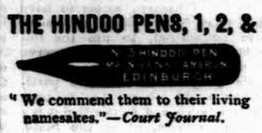

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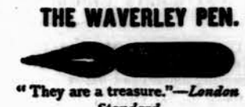

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